S 5578-2

BRUCE KING, GOVERNOR

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ERIC P. SERNA, SECRETARY

PREPARED BY
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION

JAMES T. THOMPSON, CHIEF

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT WERE:

CHARLES LEHMAN, DAVID LICHT, LORRAINE OTERO, AND DOLORES OTERO

For Additional Information Please Contact:

New Mexico Employment Security Department
Research and Statistics Section-6097
Post Office Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
Telephone: (505) 842-3105

PURPOSE

The Annual Planning Report (formerly the Annual Manpower Planning Report) is issued prior to the start of each fiscal year by the State Employment Service Agencies following Department of Labor guidelines. These reports are intended to help human resource planners by providing information on the current and expected local labor market situation by industry and occupation, and on characteristics of persons that may be in need of social services. (Fiscal year 1981 is October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.)

AREA COVERAGE

This report presents detailed planning data and information for the entire state of New Mexico and for the Albuquerque Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (which includes Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties) and selected data for other counties and the seven State Planning Districts. The State is divided into two major administrative areas for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) programs: 1) Bernalillo County including Albuquerque, and 2) Balance of State which is New Mexico statewide exclusive of Bernalillo County. Where practical, data has been provided for the Balance of State area separately.*

* Unless so noted, data is for the entire State.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTLOOK	1
II	POPULATION	
	New Mexico Population	6
	Albuquerque SMSA Population	7
	The Age Composition of the New Mexico Population 1970 - 1979	16
III	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS	24
IV	UNEMPLOYMENT	
	Recent Trends in New Mexico Unemployment	37
	Recent Trends in the Albuquerque SMSA Unemployment	38
	"Hidden" Unemployment	43
	Labor Force Participation Rate, April 1970	44
V	EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY	46
VI	EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION	62
	Short Term Job Outlook	65
VII	ESTIMATES OF NEW MEXICO CETA ELIGIBLE POPULATION	67
VIII	THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED IN NEW MEXICO	69
	Personal and Per Capita Income	75
IX	BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	78
	TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS	79

LISTS OF TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Selected Demographic and Economic Comparisons of the United States, New Mexico, and Albuquerque SMSA	3
State Planning and Development Districts (map)	4
New Mexico Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) (map)	5
Albuquerque SMSA Population Characteristics 1960-1970	7
Major County Components of the New Mexico Population Increase, 1970 to 1978 (graph)	8
Population of New Mexico's Counties and Planning Districts, 1970-1978	9
New Mexico County Mid-Year Population, 1974-1978	10
New Mexico Population and Percent Change, 1970-1978 (map)	11
New Mexico Cities (map)	12
1977 City Population Estimates, New Mexico	13
Projected New Mexico Population, 1978-1990	15
New Mexico Population by Age Group, 1970 to 1978	17
New Mexico Population by Age Group, 1970 and 1979 (graph)	18
Age Composition of the New Mexico Population by Age, Sex, and Race, Spring 1976	19
New Mexico and Bernalillo County Total Resident Population by Age, 1970-1985	20
Population of New Mexico Counties and Planning Districts by Race, 1970	21
Indian Population by County, New Mexico, 1970 and 1978	22
Indian Population on Reservations, New Mexico, 1970 and 1976	23

New Mexico (1979) Annual Averages, Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 27
New Mexico and United States Unemployment Rates by Category, 1978 27
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in New Mexico in 1979, by County 28
Map of New Mexico Counties, 1979, Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment Rate 29
New Mexico Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment, and Unemployment Rate, 1970 to 1979 30
Albuquerque SMSA Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment, and Unemployment Rate, 1970 to 1979 31
New Mexico Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment, 1975 - 1979 (graph) 32
Albuquerque SMSA Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment, 1975 - 1979 (graph) 33
Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment, State Planning Districts, Annual Averages, 1974 and 1978 . . . 34
United States, New Mexico, and Albuquerque SMSA Unemployment Rates, 1975 - 1979 (graph) 39
Characteristics of Active Applicants Registered at Employment Service Offices, December 1979 40
Characteristics of Active Applicants Registered at Employment Service Offices, by Planning District, December, 1979 41
Applicants Available, Fiscal Year 1974 through 1979 42
Characteristics of the Bernalillo County Population, April, 1970 (Census) 42
Labor Force Participation Rate, April, 1970 43
Labor Force Participation Rates, by County, April, 1970 . . 44
Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates for New Mexico, 1970 and 1978 45
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industrial Classification, 1979, United States, New Mexico, and Albuquerque SMSA 52
Percentage Distribution of Nonagricultural Employment, United States, New Mexico, Albuquerque SMSA, 1979 53
Nonagricultural Employment by Industrial Sector, a Distributional Comparison of the United States, New Mexico, and Albuquerque SMSA, 1979 (graph) 53
Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, United States, New Mexico, and Planning Districts, 1978 54
New Mexico Nonagricultural Employment by Industry, 1978 and 1979 55
New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, 1970 - 1979 56
New Mexico Nonagricultural Employment by Industry, 1970 and 1979 (graph) 57
Albuquerque SMSA Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, 1978 and 1979 58

Albuquerque SMSA Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, 1970 - 1979 59
Albuquerque SMSA Nonagricultural Employment by Industry, 1970 and 1979 (graph) 60
New Mexico Agricultural Employment, 1970-1975 61
New Mexico Occupational Outlook 1975 - 1985 63
Albuquerque Occupational Outlook 1975 - 1985 64
Major Shortage and Surplus Occupations, New Mexico, Balance of State, and Bernalillo County 66
Number of Eligible for CETA Titles 68
Persons, Famiiies, and Unrelated Individuals Below Poverty Level, New Mexico, 1969 and 1975 69
Persons, Families, and Unrelated Individuals with Income Below the Poverty Level, New Mexico and Bernalillo County, by Race, 1969 71
Poverty Status in 1969 for Families and Persons, by Planning District and County 72
Poverty Status of the Population in Bernalillo County and New Mexico, 1969, by Family and Age Group 73
Number of Public Assistance Cases by Planning District, County, and Selected Programs, August 1979 74
Comparison of Selected States 1977 and 1978, Per Capita Personal Income 75
New Mexico Personal Income by Industry 76
Total Personal Income and Per Capita Income, by County . . 77
Lower Living Standard Income Levels for New Mexico 80
Poverty Income Guidelines 81

I

HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTLOOK

Both population and employment increased significantly in New Mexico during 1979 with 26,000 residents and about 17,000 nonagricultural added during the year. The State's population now stands at 1,241,000 and total employment at about 500,000, including 460,000 salaried non-agricultural jobs. Unemployed increased to 6.6% in 1979 from 5.8% a year earlier.

Economic growth will remain strong in some sectors, but exhibit weaknesses in other areas during the upcoming fiscal year. New Mexico is likely to fare better than the rest of the country during a recession. This is due to industrial make-up with a small heavy manufacturing sector and large government and services industries. Mining employment will continue to increase in most mineral areas and indirectly support development across several industries. A number of manufacturing companies are planning major expansion plans. Heavy construction to support industrial growth will be strong, and a home building recovery should be underway during fiscal year 1981. Tourism is likely to be off, especially in rural areas, due to high gas prices. Government agencies are likely to restrict hiring due to sharply higher operating costs and declining revenues.

The unemployment rate is likely to increase moderately as the labor force increase led by such groups as in-migrants, school graduates, and working women exceeds employment growth. Many rural areas will remain unable to provide sufficient jobs for their residents.

Among occupations likely to offer best employment prospects in the next year are miner, maintenance (appliance, auto, auto body, diesel, television), data processing (data entry, programmer, systems analyst), office

(accountant), industrial (machinist, welder), clerical-skilled (medical transcriptionist, secretary , typist), engineering (civil, electrical, mechanical), food services (cook, waitress), health services (nurse), construction (electrician, plumber), and sales. Good training and previous experience are usually very important factors in getting a job in these fields.

Despite economic growth, poverty and underemployment remain major problems in the State, concentrated in rural areas and among minority groups. More than one in seven New Mexico families had less than a poverty level income, the second highest rate in the country. It is estimated that about 150,000 are eligible for CETA manpower programs due to unemployment, underemployment, or poverty criteria.

A number of factors continue to act as barriers to employment. These include lack of suitable job opportunities, inadequate education or experience, poor transportation, failing health, age, lack of child care facilities, limited knowledge of the job market, and discrimination. These factors are often interrelated.

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC COMPARISONS OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND ALBUQUERQUE SMSA

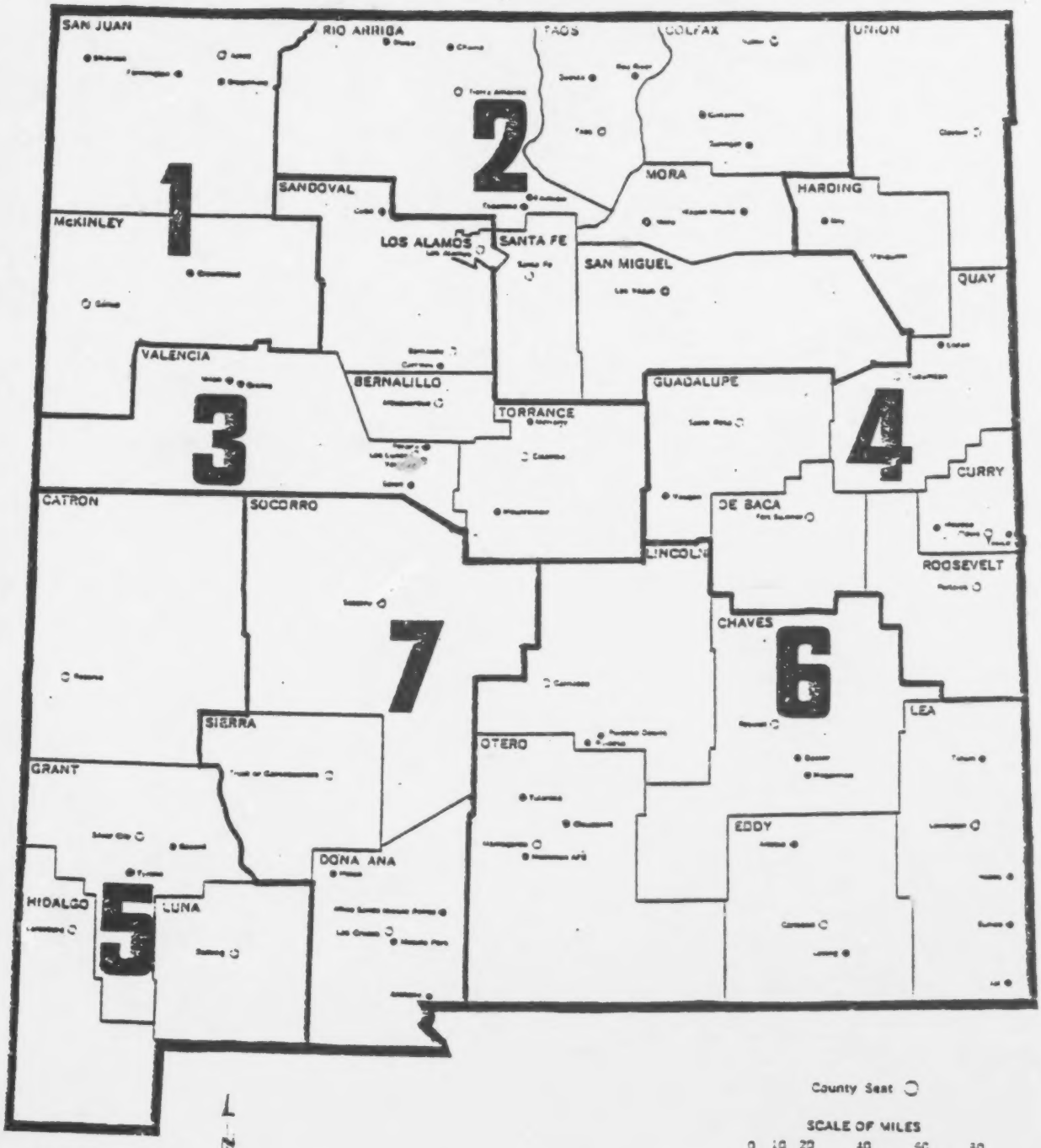
	UNITED STATES [4]			NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE SMSA		
	1970	1979	% Change 1970-1979	1970	1979	% Change 1970-1979	1970	1979	% Change 1970-1979
Population [1]	203,810	220,099	8	1,018.1	1,241	22	334.3	408.8 [2]	22
Nonag. Wage & Salary (Jobs)	70,880	89,497	26	292.6	461.5	58	110.6	187.1	69
Mining	623	958	54	17.0	26.8	58	-	-	-
Construction	3,588	4,642	29	17.4	36.4	109	7.8	16.0	105
Manufacturing	19,367	20,979	8	21.4	34.7	62	9.9	18.0	82
Trans. & Public Utilites	4,515	5,154	14	20.4	28.1	38	7.0	11.4	63
Trade	15,040	20,140	34	62.0	104.6	69	26.2	47.2	80
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	3,645	4,964	36	12.2	21.2	74	6.3	10.8	71
Services and Miscellaneous	11,548	17,047	48	53.0	88.7	67	26.1	42.4	62
Government	12,554	15,613	24	89.2	121.0	36	27.3	41.3	51
Per Capita Income	$3,966	$7,026 [3]	77	$3,092	$5,846 [3]	89	$3,482	$6,592 [3]	89
Average Weekly Earnings									
Mining	164.40	365.07	122	158.24	371.78	135	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction	195.45	341.33	75	185.28	306.78	66	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	133.33	268.94	102	104.52	212.66	103	114.80	214.71	87
Civilian Labor Force	82,715	102,908	24	350.2	537.0	53	120.8	201.4	67
Employment	78,627	96,945	23	323.2	502.0	55	112.5	188.8	68
Unemployment	4,088	5,963	46	27.0	35.0	30	8.3	12.6	52
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.8	-	7.7	6.6	-	6.9	6.3	-

1/ Population figures mid-year (July 1).
2/ 1978 population figure, percent change 1970-1978.
3/ 1977 data (Source: New Mexico Progress, July 1979), percent change 1970-1977.
4/ U. S. : Nonag., Earnings, and Labor Force data from, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 27 No. 1, January 1980.

NA - not available
Numbers in thousands (000)

BEST AVAILA

State Planning and Development Districts



LEGEND

1 - District Number
— District Boundaries

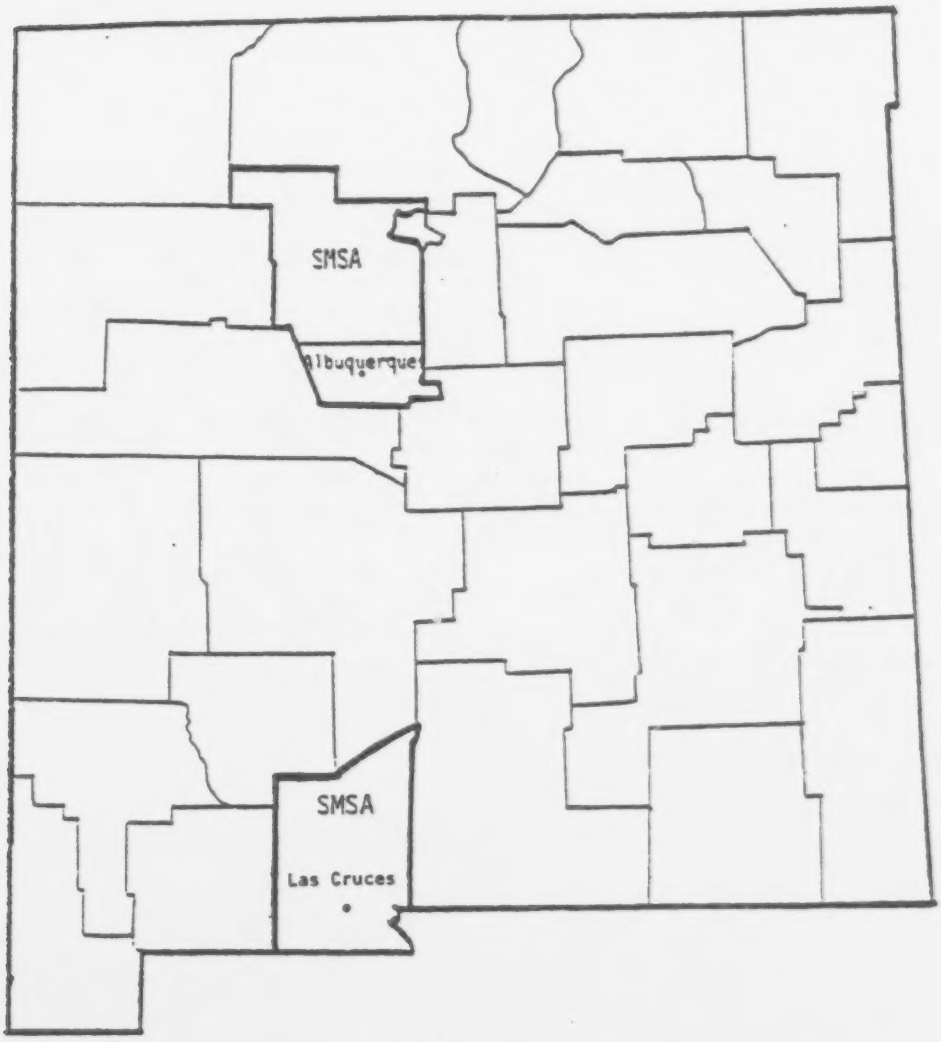
NEW MEXICO

Source: State Planning Office

Note: The Balance of State is equal to the State minus Bernalillo County.

BLE COPY

NEW MEXICO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA)



The Albuquerque Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) includes all of Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties. (Sandoval County's inclusion in the SMSA is based on a criteria measuring its relatively high labor force commuting into Bernalillo County.) The City of Albuquerque represented 73 percent of the population as determined by the 1970 Census.

The City of Albuquerque and the County of Bernalillo have formed a consortium to be a CETA Prime Sponsor and operate at the Office of Comprehensive Employment and Training Administration (OCETA). Sandoval County is included in the Balance of State Prime Sponsor Area.

The Las Cruces Area (Dona Ana County) was designated an SMSA during 1979 based on a special census population survey. Special employment data is being developed for the area.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION [1/]

Mid-Year Population Estimates, 1970-1979

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979 [P/]
New Mexico	1,018,100	1,066,000	1,119,000	1,172,000	1,215,000	1,241,000

The New Mexico population continued to expand at a rapid pace with 26,000 people added between mid-1978 and mid-1979. This resulted in over a two percent increase in the population. For the decade of the 1970's the New Mexico population increased by 222,900 people, or almost 22 percent. This was the ninth highest rate of growth in the nation and almost three times the national growth rate. The United States population increased by less than one percent between mid-1978 and mid-1979, and for the ten year period 1970 to 1979 by about eight percent.

The increase in population in New Mexico was divided between a natural increase of 130,000 (i.e., births minus deaths) and a net in-migration of 94,000. [2/]

County and planning district population changes are given on page 9. The table illustrates that six counties; Bernalillo, San Juan, Dona Ana, Valencia, McKinley, and Santa Fe accounted for 74 percent of the total New Mexico population growth between 1970 and 1979. Planning District I in the northwest corner of the State (San Juan and McKinley Counties) had the fastest rate of growth, over 43 percent. This is mainly due to energy related developments and should continue a trend of rapid growth as more mineral deposits are explored and developed. Planning District III had the largest population increase, increasing by 98,700 people. Bernalillo County had the largest county population increase, an increase of 72,500 people.

A special census conducted in May, 1979 determined that Dona Ana County, Las Cruces, is eligible to become a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The census found that the population of Dona Ana County was 89,953 and that the Las Cruces population was 50,729.

1/ The data in the following population tables were assembled and estimated from a variety of sources and are subject to limitations of lack of uniform definitions and incompleteness. Nevertheless, these tables are believed to be representative for the purposes of comparison.

2/ "Approximately 44.0 percent of New Mexico's population increase since 1970 is estimated to have occurred through net in-migration. Most of those migrating to the state have settled in urban areas. However, many rural areas have experienced population gains as a result of in-migrations. This trend is in marked contrast to that of the 1960's when migration out of New Mexico exceeded inward migration by nearly 120,000 persons, and when about one-half of that net out-migration occurred from rural areas." Mark Resta and Lee Zink, The New Mexico Economy, Change in the 1970's (New Mexico, UNM Printing Plant, 1978), page 84.

P/ Preliminary

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA POPULATION

Mid-Year Population Estimates 1970-1979

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979 P/
Albuquerque SMSA	334,300	358,800	380,600	393,000	405,600	414,300

The Albuquerque SMSA population increased 8,700, or over two percent between mid-1978 and mid-1979. Since 1970 the Albuquerque SMSA population grew 80,000 or 24 percent. The percentage of the New Mexico population living in the Albuquerque SMSA has remained constant at 33 percent. In comparison, for the time period 1970 to 1979 the New Mexico population increased 22 percent and the United States population increased eight percent.

The population increase in the Albuquerque SMSA was divided between a natural increase (i.e., births minus deaths) of 39,500 and a net in-migration of 41,600.

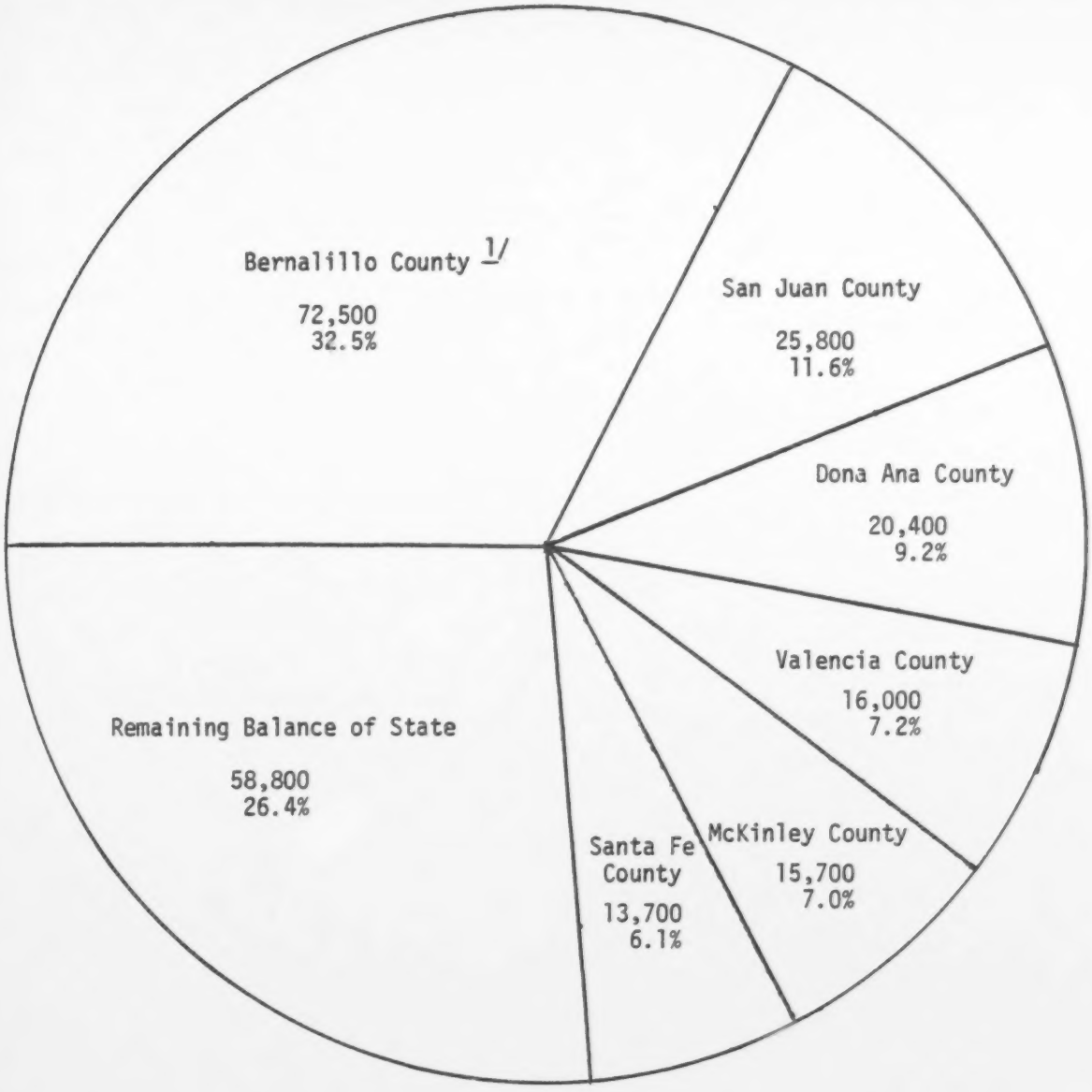
The Albuquerque SMSA grew by 21 percent between 1960 and 1970. For the same time period the New Mexico population increased seven percent and the United States showed a 13 percent increase.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS 1960 - 1970

	Number	Percent Distribution	Number	Percent Distribution	% Change 1960-1970
Total Population	276,400	100.0%	333,266	100.0%	20.6%
By Race					
White	261,690	94.7%	311,354	93.4%	19.0%
Spanish Surname	-	-	99,878	30.0%	-
Black	4,680	1.7%	6,708	2.0%	43.3%
Indian	9,319	3.4%	12,635	3.8%	35.6%
Other	711	0.3%	2,569	0.8%	261.3%
Sex					
Male	137,761	49.8%	162,366	48.7%	17.9%
Female	138,639	50.2%	170,900	51.3%	23.3%
Births	-	-	6,986	-	-

P/ Preliminary

MAJOR COUNTY COMPONENTS OF THE NEW MEXICO POPULATION INCREASE, 1970 to 1979



1/ The first number is the county population change 1970 to 1979. The second number is the county share of total New Mexico population increase for 1970 to 1979.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES AND PLANNING DISTRICTS
1970 - 1979

(ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION)

DISTRICT	1970	1979 P/	Per Cent Change 1970 - 1979
DISTRICT I	96,100	137,600	43.2%
McKinley	43,400	59,100	36.2%
San Juan	52,700	78,500	49.0%
DISTRICT II	150,700	175,100	16.2%
Colfax	12,200	13,100	7.4%
Los Alamos	15,200	18,700	23.0%
Mora	4,700	4,600	-2.1%
Rio Arriba	25,200	28,500	13.1%
San Miguel	22,000	22,600	2.7%
Santa Fe	53,900	67,600	25.4%
Taos	17,500	20,000	14.3%
DISTRICT III	380,100	478,800	26.0%
Bernalillo	316,800	389,300	22.9%
Sandoval	17,500	25,000	42.9%
Torrance	5,300	8,000	50.9%
Valencia	40,500	56,500	39.5%
DISTRICT IV	80,600	83,200	3.2%
Curry	39,600	42,100	6.3%
De Baca	2,500	2,700	8.0%
Guadalupe	4,900	4,800	-2.0%
Harding	1,300	1,100	-15.4%
Quay	10,900	11,100	1.8%
Roosevelt	16,500	16,600	0.6%
Union	4,900	4,800	-2.0%
DISTRICT V	40,700	47,900	17.7%
Catron	2,200	2,700	22.7%
Grant	22,100	24,900	12.7%
Hidalgo	4,700	5,800	23.4%
Luna	11,700	14,500	23.9%
DISTRICT VI	183,000	208,900	14.2%
Chaves	43,400	51,300	18.2%
Eddy	41,100	48,100	17.0%
Lea	49,600	55,400	11.7%
Lincoln	7,600	10,800	42.1%
Otero	41,300	43,300	4.8%
DISTRICT VII	86,900	109,800	26.4%
Dona Ana	69,900	90,300	29.2%
Sierra	7,200	8,700	20.8%
Socorro	9,800	10,800	10.2%
NEW MEXICO	1,018,100	1,241,000	21.9%
ALBUQUERQUE SMSA*	334,300	414,300	23.9%
BALANCE OF STATE**	701,300	851,700	21.4%

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, U.N.M. Subject to Revision.
* - Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.
** - New Mexico Except Bernalillo County.
P - Preliminary

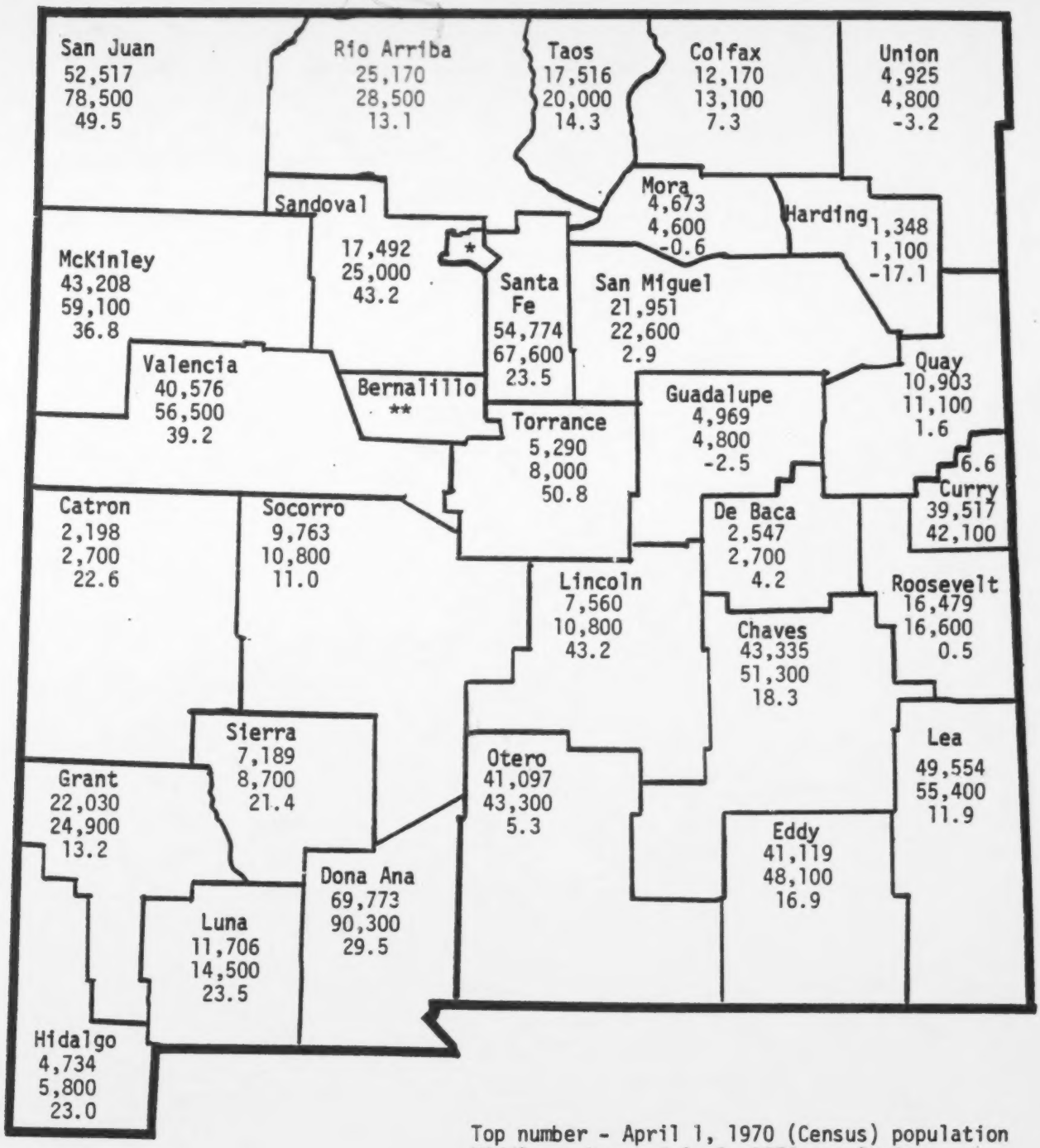
NEW MEXICO COUNTY MID-YEAR POPULATIONS, 1975 - 1979

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 P/
NEW MEXICO	1,144,000	1,172,000	1,196,000	1,215,000	1,241,000
Bernalillo	362,600	369,400	376,900	380,200	389,300
Catron	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,700
Chaves	47,600	48,500	49,700	50,000	51,300
Colfax	13,800	13,300	13,100	12,900	13,100
Curry	43,300	40,900	41,100	41,600	42,100
De Baca	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,700
Dona Ana	79,600	82,300	84,900	88,100	90,300
Eddy	42,900	45,300	46,000	46,900	48,100
Grant	24,600	24,300	24,900	23,100	24,900
Guadalupe	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,700	4,800
Harding	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,100
Hidalgo	5,800	6,200	6,200	6,100	5,800
Lea	51,600	53,100	53,000	54,000	55,400
Lincoln	9,700	10,000	10,400	10,600	10,800
Los Alamos	16,100	16,500	16,900	17,500	18,700
Luna	14,400	14,700	14,600	14,500	14,500
McKinley	51,100	54,800	55,600	56,600	59,100
Mora	4,800	4,900	4,800	4,700	4,600
Otero	42,500	42,400	42,900	43,300	43,300
Quay	11,300	11,300	11,200	11,200	11,100
Rio Arriba	27,800	28,000	28,100	28,300	28,500
Roosevelt	16,600	16,500	16,700	16,600	16,600
Sandoval	22,800	23,600	24,700	25,400	25,000
San Juan	64,500	68,000	71,200	74,800	78,500
San Miguel	23,300	23,200	23,200	22,800	22,600
Santa Fe	62,000	64,300	65,900	66,100	67,600
Sierra	8,300	8,800	8,900	8,700	8,700
Socorro	9,900	10,200	10,300	10,600	10,800
Taos	19,300	19,800	20,100	20,100	20,000
Torrance	6,400	6,700	6,900	7,200	8,000
Union	4,900	4,900	5,000	5,100	4,800
Valencia	46,100	48,900	51,700	54,100	56,500

P/ - Preliminary

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.

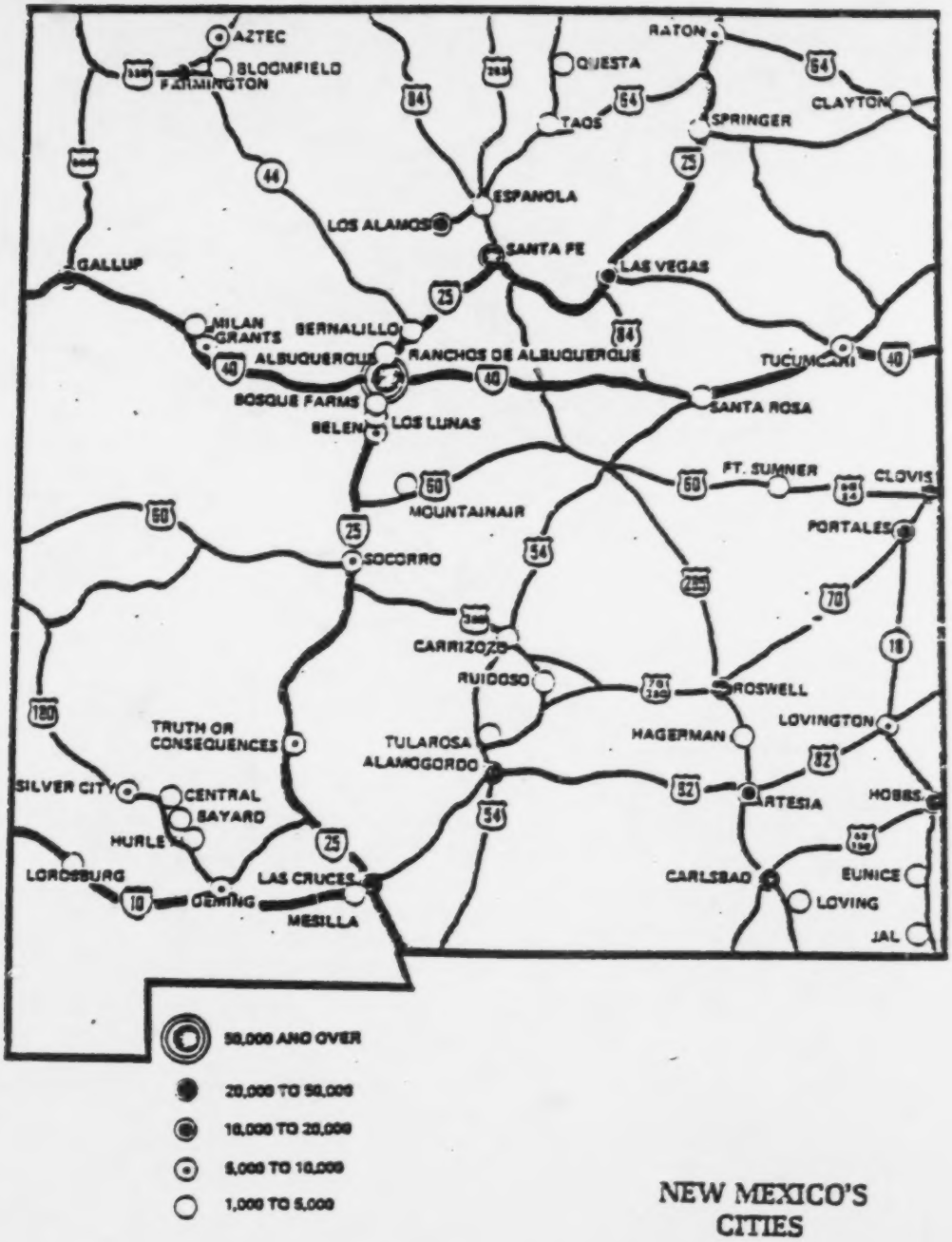
NEW MEXICO POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE, 1970-1979



Top number - April 1, 1970 (Census) population
Middle number - July 1, 1979 population
Bottom number - percent change, 1970 to 1979

* Los Alamos
15,198
18,700
22.9

**Bernalillo
315,774
389,300
23.3



NEW MEXICO'S
CITIES

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

1977 CITY POPULATION ESTIMATES
New Mexico

City	County	April 1, 1970 Census Population	July 1, 1977 Population Estimate	Per Cent Change 1970-1977
Alamogordo	Otero	23,035	24,343	5.7
Albuquerque	Bernalillo	243,751	291,187	19.5
Artesia	Eddy	10,315	10,795	4.7
Aztec	San Juan	3,354	4,862	45.0
Bayard	Grant	2,908	2,972	2.2
Belen	Valencia	4,823	6,023	24.9
Bernalillo	Sandoval	2,016	2,437	20.9
Bloomfield	San Juan	1,574	2,301	46.2
Bosque Farms	Valencia	1,699	2,609	53.6
Capitan	Lincoln	439	732	66.7
Carlsbad	Eddy	21,297	24,518	15.1
Carrizozo	Lincoln	1,123	1,209	7.7
Causey	Roosevelt	150	153	2.0
Central	Grant	1,864	1,810	2.9
Chama	Rio Arriba	899	1,002	11.5
Cimarron	Colfax	927	855	7.8
Clayton	Union	2,931	2,989	2.0
Cloudcroft	Otero	525	580	10.5
Clovis	Curry	28,495	30,257	6.2
Columbus	Luna	241	271	12.4
Corona	Lincoln	262	206	21.4
Corrales	Sandoval & Bernalillo	1,614	2,235	38.5
Cuba	Sandoval	415	552	33.0
Deming	Luna	8,343	10,351	24.1
Des Moines	Union	204	180	11.8
Dexter	Chaves	746	907	21.6
Dora	Roosevelt	196	192	2.0
Eagle Nest	Colfax	94	100	6.4
Elida	Roosevelt	233	231	0.9
Encino	Torrance	250	277	10.8
Espanola	Rio Arriba & Santa Fe	5,934	7,677	29.4
Estancia	Torrance	721	864	19.8
Eunice	Lea	2,641	2,573	2.6
Farmington	San Juan	21,979	30,876	40.5
Floyd	Roosevelt	248	234	5.6
Folsom	Union	75	66	12.0
Fort Sumner	De Baca	1,615	1,720	6.5
Gallup	McKinley	14,596	18,296	25.3
Grady	Curry	104	95	8.7
Grants	Valencia	8,768	10,631	21.2
Hagerman	Chaves	953	1,038	8.9
Hatch	Dona Ana	867	876	1.0
Hobbs	Lea	26,025	28,648	10.1
Hope	Eddy	90	163	81.1
House	Quay	119	159	33.6
Hurley	Grant	1,796	1,574	12.4
Jal	Lea	2,602	12,662	2.3
Jemez Springs	Sandoval	356	480	34.8
Lake Arthur	Chaves	306	329	7.5
La Mesilla	Dona Ana	1,713	1,868	9.0
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	37,857	41,172	8.8

City	County	April 1, 1970 Census Population	July 1, 1977 Population Estimate	Per Cent Change 1970-1977
Las Vegas	San Miguel	14,320	14,943	4.4
Logan	Quay	386	498	29.0
Lordsburg	Hidalgo	3,429	3,731	8.8
Los Lunas	Valencia	973	1,280	31.6
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	Bernalillo	1,900	2,057	8.3
Loving	Eddy	1,192	1,488	24.8
Lovington	Lea	8,915	9,386	5.3
Magdalena	Socorro	652	625	4.1
Maxwell	Colfax	393	352	10.4
Melrose	Curry	636	764	20.1
Milan	Valencia	2,222	2,628	18.3
Moriarty	Torrance	758	1,145	51.1
Mosquero	Harding & San Miguel	244	209	14.3
Mountainair	Torrance	1,022	1,075	5.2
Pecos	San Miguel	598	699	16.9
Portales	Roosevelt	10,554	10,545	0.1
Questa	Taos	1,095	1,222	11.6
Raton	Colfax	6,962	7,684	10.4
Red River	Taos	185	300	62.2
Reserve	Catron	354	390	10.2
Roswell	Chaves	33,908	39,130	15.4
Roy	Harding	476	418	12.2
Ruidoso	Lincoln	2,216	3,878	75.0
Ruidoso Downs	Lincoln	702	992	41.3
San Jon	Quay	308	298	3.2
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,167	46,855	13.8
Santa Rosa	Guadalupe	2,485	2,452	1.3
San Ysidro	Sandoval	182	220	20.9
Silver City	Grant	8,557	9,824	14.8
Socorro	Socorro	5,849	6,139	5.0
Springer	Colfax	1,574	1,409	10.5
Taos	Taos	2,475	2,886	16.6
Tatum	Lea	982	930	5.3
Texico	Curry	772	810	4.3
Tijeras	Bernalillo	160	191	19.4
Truth or Consequences	Sierra	4,656	5,491	17.9
Tucumcari	Quay	7,189	7,179	0.1
Tularosa	Otero	2,851	3,044	6.8
Vaughn	Guadalupe	867	780	10.0
Virden	Hidalgo	151	196	29.8
Wagon Mound	Mora	630	676	7.3
Willard	Torrance	209	291	39.2
Williamsburg	Sierra	367	689	87.7

NA - Not Available

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico

PROJECTED NEW MEXICO POPULATION, 1978 - 1990 [1/]

	New Mexico [2/]	Albuquerque SMSA	New Mexico minus Bernalillo County	Planning Districts I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1978	1,212,000	408,800	827,800	130,300	171,700	470,000	82,600	48,000	204,500	104,800
.										
1980	1,266,600	430,800	863,700	140,700	180,100	493,500	84,600	51,800	206,600	109,100
.										
.										
1985	1,403,100	483,200	953,600	167,500	195,000	556,000	85,500	57,100	219,200	122,800
.										
.										
.										
.										
1990	1,539,000	536,300	1,042,200	194,700	209,700	619,400	85,700	62,100	230,200	137,000

Source: Estimates and Projections of the Population of New Mexico by County 1975-1990, Lynn Wombold, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, April 1979, page 20.

1/ Totals rounded to nearest 100.
2/ Figures may not add to State total because of rounding.

THE AGE COMPOSITION OF THE NEW MEXICO POPULATION, 1970 to 1979

The age composition of the New Mexico population has been changing over the last ten years. These changes require an awareness among human resource planners because of the different types of social services required by different age groups.

There will be a future impact on the occupational and industrial labor force picture in New Mexico due to the demographic changes in the 1970's. The number of youth, 5-17, declined by 16,000, from 30.5 percent of the New Mexico population in 1970, to 23.7 percent in 1979. Since this group traditionally experiences the highest unemployment rates, its smaller size will result in some slight improvement in the over-all unemployment rate during the 1980's. Industries which serve this group, such as secondary and higher education, will be negatively affected. Especially noteworthy is the significant increase in the under 5 age group. Between 1970 and 1979 this age group increased by 15,000, or 15.4 percent. This is in contrast to a national decline of 8.8 percent. One likely impact of this change is that employment in elementary education will be stronger here during the early 1980's.

Concurrently, the older population (65 years and over) continues its trend, increasing by 39,000 or 54.8 percent; over twice the national growth rate of 23.5 percent. Industries serving this population, such as medical services and retirement homes will experience increased demand. 1/

The table on the following page gives the detailed age composition of the New Mexico population, by years, for 1970 to 1979. The graphs on pages 17 and on 18 illustrates the numeric and percent change in the population between 1970 and 1979.

1/ The elderly population by county for New Mexico in 1976 can be found in a publication issued by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, entitled The Elderly Population: Estimates by County, 1976 DHEW Publication No. (OSHD) 78-20248.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1970 to 1979

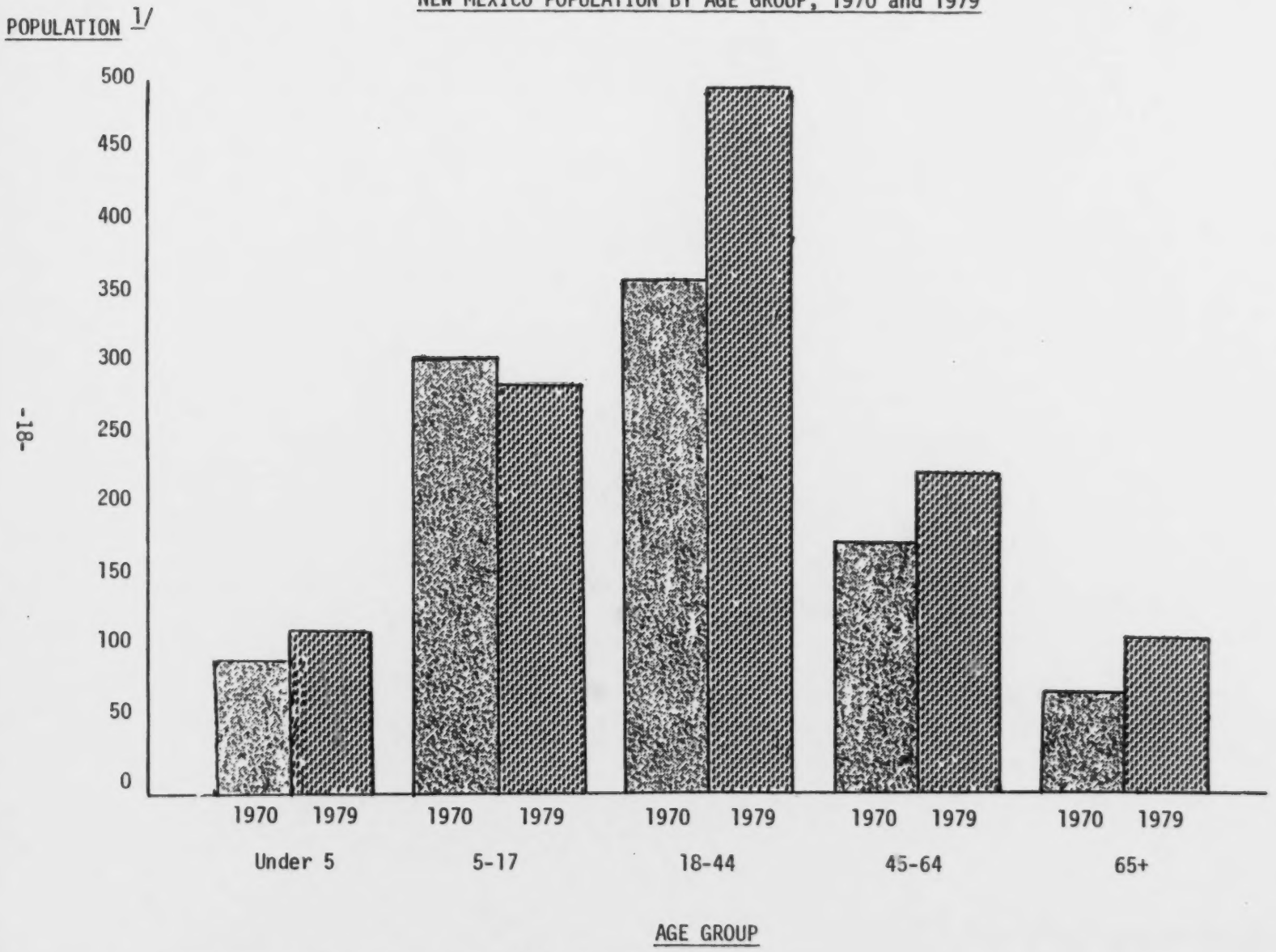
New Mexico Population	Resident Population		Under 5		5-17		18-44		45-64		65 +		14 +		18 +		21 +	
	Number 1/	Per Cent Dist	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/
July 1, 1979	1,241	100%	112	9.0%	294	23.7%	500	40.3%	227	18.3%	109	8.8%	939	75.7%	836	67.4%	755	60.8%
July 1, 1978	1,215	100%	108	8.9%	298	24.5%	483	39.8%	222	18.3%	104	8.6%	915	75.3%	809	66.6%	730	60.1%
July 1, 1977	1,195	100%	105	8.8%	304	25.4%	470	39.3%	218	18.2%	99	8.3%	895	74.9%	787	65.9%	709	59.3%
July 1, 1976	1,172	100%	103	8.8%	307	26.2%	454	38.7%	214	18.3%	94	8.0%	869	74.1%	762	65.0%	686	58.5%
July 1, 1975	1,146	100%	104	9.1%	307	26.8%	437	38.1%	208	18.2%	90	7.9%	841	73.4%	735	64.1%	661	57.7%
July 1, 1974	1,120	100%	103	9.2%	308	27.5%	421	37.6%	202	18.0%	86	7.7%	812	72.5%	708	63.2%	638	57.0%
July 1, 1973	1,097	100%	102	9.3%	309	28.2%	409	37.3%	195	17.8%	82	7.5%	787	71.7%	686	62.5%	617	56.2%
July 1, 1972	1,073	100%	101	9.4%	310	28.9%	393	36.6%	190	17.7%	78	7.3%	760	70.8%	662	61.7%	597	55.6%
July 1, 1971	1,050	100%	99	9.4%	312	29.7%	379	36.1%	185	17.6%	74	7.0%	735	70.0%	639	60.9%	578	55.0%
Census April 1, 1970	1,016	100%	97	9.5%	310	30.5%	361	35.5%	178	17.5%	70	6.9%	701	69.0%	610	60.0%	554	54.3%
Change in New Mexico 1970 to 1979	225	22.2%	16	15.4%	-16	-5.1%	139	38.4%	49	27.5%	39	54.8%	238	34.0%	226	37.0%	201	36.3%
United States Percent Distribution by age group		100%		7.1%		21.3%		40.4%		19.9%		11.2%		79.0%		71.6%		65.8%
Percent Change, 1970 to 1979		8.3%		-8.8%		-10.7%		24.0%		4.9%		23.5%		16.3%		18.0%		17.9%

1/ Population numbers in thousands (000)
2/ Population in that age group as a percent of the total Resident Population

Source: Current Population Reports Series P-25, No. 875, Issued January, 1980, U. S. Department of Commerce.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1970 and 1979



1/ Population figures in thousands (000)

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE, SPRING 1976 1/

	ALL SEXES			WHITE			BLACK			SPANISH ORIGIN		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL, All Ages	1,155	562	592	1,017	503	513	20	10	10	420	206	214
Under 5	98	48	49	79	38	40	3	2	1	42	20	22
5-9	95	49	45	79	42	37	2	1	-	44	23	21
10-14	128	66	61	105	57	47	1	-	1	57	32	25
15-19	136	66	69	115	57	57	2	1	1	55	28	27
20-24	103	47	55	90	43	46	1	-	-	31	15	16
25-34	168	83	85	152	75	76	3	1	2	57	26	30
35-44	124	60	64	111	54	57	2	1	-	44	19	25
45-54	116	54	61	108	52	56	1	-	1	36	17	19
55-64	93	44	48	91	43	47	-	-	-	27	11	15
65 years and over	90	40	50	83	37	45	1	-	1	21	10	11
14 years and over	859	413	446	775	378	396	13	6	7	286	136	150
16 years and over	804	382	421	728	351	376	12	6	6	262	122	140
18 years and over	749	356	392	680	327	352	12	5	6	239	111	128

1/ Numbers in thousands (000), not force rounded.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social and Economic Profiles of States: Spring 1976".

NEW MEXICO AND BERNALILLO COUNTY TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, 1970 - 1985

	NEW MEXICO				BERNALILLO COUNTY			
	1970 1/	1975 2/	1980 2/	1985 2/	1970 1/	1975 2/	1980 2/	1985 2/
TOTAL	1,016,000	1,143,800	1,266,600	1,403,100	315,800	362,100	402,900	449,500
0-4	96,700	95,500	109,300	129,600	28,700	28,100	30,700	38,600
5-9	120,200	105,200	96,700	110,500	36,100	31,600	29,000	31,600
10-14	122,200	126,200	112,000	103,500	36,600	37,400	33,500	30,800
15-19	106,600	125,600	130,800	116,500	32,400	39,200	39,000	35,100
20-24	80,600	110,700	132,200	137,300	27,100	37,300	42,900	42,800
25-29	65,100	92,700	114,000	135,200	22,500	33,300	41,300	46,900
30-34	59,600	74,700	102,700	123,700	19,600	25,600	36,700	44,600
35-39	58,900	64,200	80,500	108,200	18,500	20,900	27,400	38,400
40-44	57,100	59,900	65,500	81,600	18,600	19,000	21,300	27,700
45-49	54,900	57,800	60,500	66,000	18,600	18,700	19,300	21,400
50-54	47,200	55,200	57,400	60,000	15,300	18,600	18,500	19,000
55-59	41,500	46,400	54,100	56,200	12,400	15,000	18,000	17,900
60-64	34,500	40,100	44,700	51,900	10,200	12,100	14,400	17,100
65+	70,800	89,600	106,300	122,800	19,200	25,300	31,100	37,400

1/ Census of Population: 1970, Detailed Characteristics, Final Report PC (1), Table 138 - D33, New Mexico.

2/ Estimates and Projections of the Population of New Mexico by County, 1975 - 1990, Lynn Wombold, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, April 1979, pages 21-22.

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES AND PLANNING DISTRICTS BY RACE
1970

	Total	White 1/	Black	Indian	Other Specified Race	Reported Other Race	White Spanish Surname 2/
NEW MEXICO	1,016,000	915,815	19,555	72,788	2,214	5,628	305,308
District I	95,725	49,552	711	44,946	153	363	9,232
McKinley	43,208	15,997	410	26,507	105	189	4,892
San Juan	52,517	33,555	301	18,439	48	174	4,340
District II	150,434	143,599	561	5,253	159	862	72,834
Colfax	12,170	12,011	62	45	7	45	3,488
Los Alamos	15,198	15,003	61	71	25	38	1,025
Mora	4,673	4,660	1	2	3	7	2,669
Rio Arriba	25,170	22,166	49	2,755	8	192	16,105
San Miguel	21,951	21,579	92	91	46	143	13,555
Santa Fe	53,756	52,162	268	1,096	56	174	26,183
Taos	17,516	16,018	28	1,193	14	263	9,809
District III	379,095	350,611	6,905	18,722	992	1,865	117,925
Bernalillo	315,774	300,783	6,689	5,839	923	1,540	96,119
Sandoval	17,492	10,571	19	6,796	11	95	3,759
Torrance	5,290	5,257	0	7	6	20	1,615
Valencia	40,539	34,000	197	6,080	52	210	16,432
District IV	80,688	76,804	2,772	251	209	652	14,666
Curry	39,517	36,335	2,525	116	146	395	5,274
De Baca	2,547	2,537	4	2	0	4	875
Guadalupe	4,969	4,946	5	0	1	17	2,023
Harding	1,348	1,341	0	7	0	0	671
Quay	10,903	10,674	122	18	35	54	2,774
Roosevelt	16,479	16,103	113	97	26	140	1,822
Union	4,925	4,868	3	11	1	42	1,227
District V	40,668	39,873	375	123	74	223	18,911
Catron	2,198	2,159	7	10	3	19	555
Grant	22,030	21,645	115	84	34	152	10,727
Hidalgo	4,734	4,667	19	20	23	5	2,286
Luna	11,706	11,402	234	9	14	47	5,343
District VI	182,665	171,918	6,818	2,563	335	1,031	36,142
Chaves	43,335	40,941	1,418	603	85	288	10,434
Eddy	41,119	39,925	899	83	21	191	10,428
Lea	49,554	46,408	2,610	175	42	319	5,199
Lincoln	7,560	7,368	41	82	9	60	1,920
Otero	41,097	37,276	1,850	1,620	178	173	8,161
District VII	86,725	83,458	1,413	930	292	632	35,598
Dona Ana	69,773	67,445	1,338	207	260	523	30,192
Sierra	7,189	7,127	8	16	3	35	1,439
Socorro	9,763	8,886	67	707	29	74	3,967

1/ Includes Spanish origin.

2/ Persons of Spanish origin or descent. For Harding County the Spanish heritage population was used, comprised of persons of Spanish surname and persons of Spanish language, i.e., persons of Spanish mother tongue and all other persons in families in which the husband or wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

Source: 1970 U. S. Census

INDIAN POPULATION BY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, 1970 AND 1978

County	1970 Census Population	1978 Estimate Population	Per Cent Change 1970 - 1978
NEW MEXICO	72,788	89,094	22%
Bernalillo	5,839	9,047	55%
Catron	10	12	20%
Chaves	603	738	22%
Colfax	45	55	22%
Curry	116	142	22%
De Baca	2	2	0
Dona Ana	207	253	22%
Eddy	83	102	23%
Grant	84	103	23%
Guadalupe	-	-	-
Harding	7	9	29%
Hidalgo	20	24	20%
Lea	175	214	22%
Lincoln	82	100	22%
Los Alamos	71	87	23%
Luna	9	11	22%
McKinley	26,507	31,809	20%
Mora	2	2	0
Otero	1,620	2,066	28%
Quay	18	22	22%
Rio Arriba	2,755	3,130	14%
Roosevelt	97	119	23%
Sandoval	6,796	7,568	11%
San Juan	18,439	22,709	23%
San Miguel	91	111	22%
Santa Fe	1,096	1,353	23%
Sierra	16	20	25%
Socorro	707	865	22%
Taos	1,193	1,396	17%
Torrance	7	9	29%
Union	11	13	18%
Valencia	6,080	7,003	15%

Source: New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN POPULATION ON RESERVATIONS, NEW MEXICO, 1970 AND 1976

Reservation	1970 Population	1976 Population	Per Cent Change 1970 - 1976
NEW MEXICO	72,788	84,860	17%
Acoma	1,800	2,106	17%
Cochiti	385	608	58%
Isleta	1,816	2,392	32%
Jemez	1,183	1,853	57%
Jicarilla Apache	1,352	1,629	21%
Laguna	2,427	3,475	43%
Mescalero Apache	1,483	1,785	20%
Nambe	140	340	43%
Picuris	90	97	1%
Pojoaque	52	104	100%
Sandia	190	226	19%
San Felipe	1,187	1,411	19%
San Ildefonso	240	360	50%
San Juan	611	1,181	93%
Santa Ana	308	367	19%
Santa Clara	595	882	48%
Santo Domingo	1,717	2,292	34%
Taos	1,049	1,237	18%
Tesuque	195	242	24%
Zia	411	509	24%
Zuni	4,739	5,811	23%
Navajo	41,469 1/	55,950	35%

1/ Estimate based on 1970 Census Indian Total in San Juan and McKinley Counties minus Zuni Population, plus Alamo, Canoncito, and Ramah Navajo groups.

Source: New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs.

III

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The New Mexico Civilian Labor Force (CLF) has changed significantly since the 1970 Census. The recent annual survey on page 27 presents a picture of the 1978 New Mexico CLF by sex and age. The CLF changed significantly in three areas between 1970 and 1978. First, the CLF increased by 53 percent, well over twice the national growth of 21 percent. Second, the number of women in the CLF increased by 74 percent. In 1970 women comprised 36 percent of the CLF as compared to 41 percent in 1978. Third, the number of people under the age of 25 in the CLF increased 63,100 or 89 percent.

The number of people in the CLF increased by 182,500, or 53 percent during the period 1970 to 1978. This was caused by both the rapidly increasing population, and the increasing percentage of the population seeking work. The New Mexico population (noninstitutional population, ages 16 and over) grew by 184,600 or 28 percent during this period. Concurrently, the percentage of the population seeking employment (the civilian labor force participation rate) increased from 52 percent in 1970 to 63 percent in 1978.

The largest growing segment of the CLF since the 1970 Census has been the 25 to 44 age group. This group increased by 87,000, or 57 percent between 1970 and 1978. This growth was evenly divided between men (43,300 or 43 percent) and women (43,700 or 83 percent). The fastest growing segment of the CLF was in the 16 to 19 years of age group, which grew by 120 percent, or 32,200. This is of special significance because

	New Mexico				United States 3/			
	1970	1978	1970	1978	1970	1978	1970	1978
	Percent of CLF		CLF Participation Rate		Percent of CLF		CLF Participation Rate	
Total 1/	100.0%	100.0%	52.5%	62.7%	100.0%	100.0%	60.4%	63.2%
Under 25	20.7	25.5	43.5	64.1	21.8	22.6	59.8	68.2
16-19	7.8	11.2	32.6	59.0	10.6	10.4	49.9	58.0
20-24	12.9	14.3	54.7	68.8	11.2	12.2	69.2	76.9
25-44	44.4	45.5	63.1	76.8	34.2	35.8	71.3	78.2
45+ 2/	34.9	29.1	48.1	48.1	44.0	41.6	52.2	47.7
45-64	31.6	26.1	60.7	63.7	30.1	27.3	68.3	65.6

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

of the large number of unemployed youth. In 1970 youths, ages 16 to 19, comprised 23.6 percent of the unemployed. In 1978 they comprised 30.0 percent. The CLF participation rate of this group rose from 32.6 percent in 1970 to 59.0 percent in 1978.

The sexual composition of the CLF has also changed since the 1970 Census.

1/ Noninstitutional population, age 16 plus.
2/ Estimated for United States data.
3/ Source: Employment and Training Report of the President, 1979, pages 237-240.

	New Mexico				United States			
	1970	1978	1970	1978	1970	1978	1970	1978
	Percent of CLF		CLF Participation Rate		Percent of CLF		CLF Participation Rate	
Men	63.9	59.2	69.2	78.3	61.9	58.3	75.9	75.9
Women	36.1	41.0	36.8	48.9	38.1	41.7	43.3	49.9

In 1970 women comprised 36 percent of the CLF and had a participation rate of 37 percent. In 1978 they comprised 41 percent of the CLF and had a participation rate of 49 percent. Although the number of women in the CLF has increased considerably in the nine year period (91,300 or 74 percent), their numbers and participation rate is still much lower than men. The number of men in the CLF increased 92,200, or 42 percent, between 1970 and 1978, and their CLF participation rate increased from 69 percent to 78 percent. In New Mexico in 1970 both men and women had appreciably lower CLF participation rates than men and women nationally. By 1978 however, the CLF participation rate for women in New Mexico had risen to within one percentage point of the national rate; and the CLF participation rate for men in New Mexico had increased to above the national average. There were 1,000 fewer unemployed women than men in 1978 (15,000 vs 16,000), however, the unemployment rate for women was much higher, 6.8 percent for women as compared to 5.1 percent for men.

Because of the increased size of the Current Population Survey in 1978, estimates are now available by state of unemployment rates by race. The table below illustrates the problem that although unemployment has declined for all races, the minority races still have substantially higher unemployment rates than do whites.

Unemployment Rates by Race; 1970, 1977, and 1978

	New Mexico			United States
	1970	1977	1978	1978
All Races	5.7	7.8	5.8	6.0
White 1/	5.4	7.5	5.5	5.2
Black and Other 2/	10.5	11.8	8.4	11.9
Hispanic 3/	7.4	11.0	8.6	9.1

Some reasons which account for the changes in the CLF include:

1) The increased cost of living resulting in more households with dual wage earners.

2) Deferred child-bearing by married women as well as more women with children working.

3) The increasing number of single households due to such factors as divorce and other changing social mores.

1/ Includes Hispanic.
2/ Includes Indian.
3/ Data for the three state region of Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico were combined in order to obtain more reliable estimates.

4) The changes in the youth labor force situations:

   a) Due to the number of Federally sponsored youth programs, more youth are now seeking employment.
   b) The cost of college and other post-secondary education has continued to increase, forcing more students to seek part-time work. A corollary is that there are more work-study programs being offered.
   c) There are fewer young people going into the Armed Forces as compared to the Vietnam Era.
   d) The 1970 Census data was taken in April, when many youth were still in school. The 1978 data were annual averages which incorporates the higher employment summer month.

The table on page 28 gives the 1979 CLF data for New Mexico by County. The largest four areas (i.e. Albuquerque SMSA, Las Cruces SMSA, San Juan County, and Santa Fe County) contain 56 percent of New Mexico's CLF and 56 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The tables on pages 30 and 31 are historical CLF series for 1970 to 1979 for New Mexico and the Albuquerque SMSA. The graphs following these tables pictorially present the CLF data from 1975 to 1979. During the period 1970 to 1978, the New Mexico CLF increased by 53 percent, and the Albuquerque SMSA CLF increased by 67 percent, both ofwhich were over twice the national growth of 24 percent. The employment growth in New Mexico increased 55 percent from 1970 to 1979, while the Albuquerque SMSA increase was 68 percent, both of which were over twice the national employment growth of 23 percent.

Percentage Growth in CLF and Nonagricultural Employment, 1970 and 1979

	CLF		Employment	
	Total	Annual Average	Total	Annual Average
United States	24.4	2.4	23.3	2.3
New Mexico	53.3	5.3	55.3	5.5
Albuquerque SMSA	66.7	6.7	67.7	6.8

The table on page gives the employment status of the Indian population by sex in New Mexico and Bernalillo County in 1970. The Indian labor force participation rate in 1970 in New Mexico was 39.5 percent, and 50.7 percent in Bernalillo County.

NEW MEXICO (1979) ANNUAL AVERAGES
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

	Population	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Total, 16 & over	864,000	537,000	502,000	35,000	6.6
Age					
Under 25	201,000	131,000	111,000	20,000	15.3
16-19	99,000	57,000	46,000	11,000	19.3
20-24	102,000	74,000	65,000	9,000	12.2
25-44	325,000	246,000	235,000	10,000	4.1
45 & Over	338,000	161,000	155,000	4,000	2.5
45-64	228,000	146,000	141,000	4,000	2.7
Sex					
Men	411,000	316,000	298,000	18,000	5.7
Women	453,000	221,000	203,000	18,000	8.1
Age by Sex					
Men Under 25	96,000	72,000	62,000	9,000	12.5
25-44	158,000	146,000	141,000	5,000	3.4
45 & Over	157,000	99,000	96,000	3,000	3.0
45-64	111,000	89,000	86,000	3,000	3.4
Women Under 25	105,000	60,000	49,000	11,000	18.3
25-44	167,000	100,000	95,000	5,000	5.0
45 & Over	181,000	62,000	61,000	1,000	1.6
45-64	117,000	57,000	56,000	1,000	1.8

Note: Detail may not add or compute exactly due to rounding.
Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY CATEGORY, 1978

Population Group	U. S.	N. M.
TOTAL	6.0%	5.8%
Sex		
Men	5.2%	5.1%
Women	7.2%	6.8%
Age		
16-19	16.3%	15.3%
20-24	9.5%	8.9%
25-44	4.6%	4.6%
45-64	3.1%	2.3%
Ethnic		
White	5.2%	5.5%
Black and Other	11.9%	8.4%
Hispanic 1/	9.1%	8.6%

1/ Data for Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico were combined inorder to obtain more reliable estimates.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO IN 1979, BY COUNTY [1]

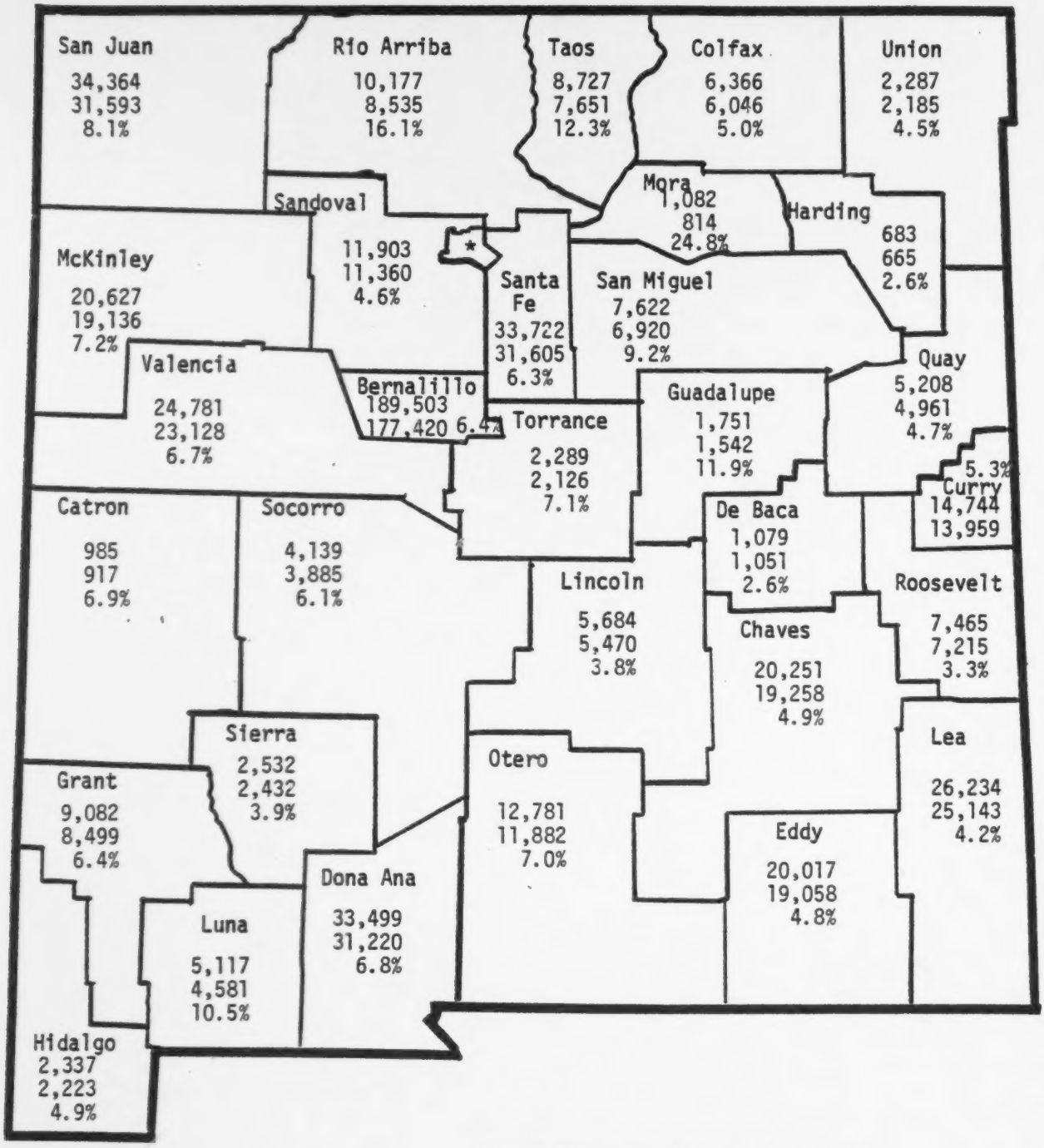
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
NEW MEXICO	537,000	502,000	35,000	6.6
ALBUQUERQUE SMSA [2]	201,386	188,764	12,622	6.3
LAS CRUCES SMSA [3]	33,499	31,220	2,279	6.8
Catron	985	917	68	6.9
Chaves	20,251	19,258	993	4.9
Colfax	6,366	6,046	320	5.0
Curry	14,744	13,959	785	5.3
De Baca	1,079	1,051	28	2.6
Eddy	20,017	19,058	959	4.8
Grant	9,082	8,499	583	6.4
Guadalupe	1,751	1,542	209	11.9
Harding	683	665	18	2.6
Hidalgo	2,337	2,223	114	4.9
Lea	26,234	25,143	1,091	4.2
Lincoln	5,684	5,470	214	3.8
Los Alamos	9,984	9,538	446	4.5
Luna	5,117	4,581	536	10.5
McKinley	20,627	19,136	1,491	7.2
Mora	1,082	814	268	24.8
Otero	12,781	11,882	899	7.0
Quay	5,208	4,961	247	4.7
Rio Arriba	10,177	8,535	1,642	16.1
Roosevelt	7,465	7,215	250	3.3
San Juan	34,364	31,593	2,771	8.1
San Miguel	7,622	6,920	702	9.2
Santa Fe	33,722	31,605	2,117	6.3
Sierra	2,532	2,432	100	3.9
Socorro	4,139	3,885	254	6.1
Taos	8,727	7,651	1,076	12.3
Torrance	2,289	2,126	163	7.1
Union	2,287	2,185	102	4.5
Valencia	24,781	23,128	1,653	6.7

1/ January 1980 Benchmark; data subject to revision.

2/ Includes Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.

3/ Dona Ana County.

MAP OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES, 1979, CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Top Number - Civilian Labor Force
Middle Number - Employment
Bottom Number - Unemployment Rate

* Los Alamos
9,984
9,538
4.5%

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Avg.
1970													
Civ Lab Force	335,494	338,261	340,246	337,587	343,401	365,475	358,948	357,626	354,984	360,173	355,074	354,981	350,108
Employment	310,270	311,547	314,539	314,168	319,920	335,428	331,068	330,466	327,345	332,090	326,380	325,449	323,223
Unemployment	25,224	26,714	25,707	23,419	23,481	30,047	27,880	27,160	27,639	28,083	28,694	29,532	26,965
Rate	7.5	7.9	7.6	6.9	6.8	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.3	7.7
1971													
Civ Lab Force	349,056	352,489	355,764	357,873	361,069	376,260	377,143	372,749	373,408	378,078	375,603	372,711	366,851
Employment	316,639	318,700	322,315	328,867	334,824	343,075	345,686	344,296	345,584	350,207	347,534	344,554	336,857
Unemployment	32,417	33,789	33,449	29,006	26,245	33,185	31,457	28,453	27,824	27,871	28,069	28,157	29,994
Rate	9.3	9.6	9.4	8.1	7.3	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.2
1972													
Civ Lab Force	367,596	371,129	375,636	375,186	381,098	397,386	390,763	391,350	391,407	395,862	392,017	393,341	385,231
Employment	337,961	340,239	345,319	348,967	356,721	364,839	360,885	363,338	364,280	367,348	363,502	364,570	356,497
Unemployment	28,516	30,360	30,153	29,603	26,565	34,984	31,788	29,441	29,110	28,912	28 523	28,824	29,732
Rate	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.5	6.6	8.3	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4
1973													
Civ Lab Force	380,954	385,338	393,933	393,951	400,104	420,264	415,544	417,043	411,722	415,312	408,182	407,942	404,191
Employment	352,438	354,978	363,780	364,348	373,539	385,280	383,756	387,602	382,612	386,400	379,659	379,118	374,459
Unemployment	28,516	30,360	30,153	29,603	26,565	34,984	31,788	29,441	29,110	28,912	28,523	28,824	29,732
Rate	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.5	6.6	8.3	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4
1974													
Civ Lab Force	397,889	406,904	412,336	417,271	421,424	439,446	437,963	433,995	428,901	429,271	430,544	426,749	423,558
Employment	366,173	372,417	377,834	384,929	391,407	400,524	401,347	400,379	395,822	395,775	393,236	387,603	388,954
Unemployment	31,716	34,487	34,502	32,342	30,017	38,922	36,616	33,616	33,079	33,496	37,308	39,146	34,604
Rate	8.0	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.1	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.7	9.2	8.2
1975													
Civ Lab Force	420,048	424,417	431,361	433,134	440,640	457,598	455,150	455,388	451,597	458,530	453,769	449,902	444,295
Employment	377,549	377,483	382,206	388,052	397,269	406,513	410,423	411,808	410,957	415,280	411,728	407,336	399,717
Unemployment	42,499	46,934	49,155	45,082	43,371	51,085	44,727	43,580	40,640	43,250	42,041	42,566	44,578
Rate	10.1	11.1	11.4	10.4	9.8	11.2	9.8	9.6	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.0
1976													
Civ Lab Force	442,353	447,750	451,410	455,678	462,164	477,006	474,633	471,718	474,877	481,287	477,352	475,771	466,000
Employment	397,815	401,070	405,202	414,455	422,321	430,545	430,534	429,704	434,440	438,463	435,772	435,679	423,000
Unemployment	44,538	46,680	46,208	41,223	39,843	46,461	44,099	42,014	40,437	42,824	41,580	40,092	43,000
Rate	10.1	10.4	10.2	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.4	9.1
1977													
Civ Lab Force	470,063	479,119	486,787	491,502	503,492	515,191	519,047	518,345	516,129	520,337	514,674	513,312	503,000
Employment	424,259	433,381	442,522	452,018	466,465	475,351	478,799	479,760	481,549	485,258	480,561	480,075	465,000
Unemployment	45,804	45,738	44,265	39,484	37,027	39,840	40,248	38,585	34,580	35,079	34,113	33,237	39,000
Rate	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.8
1978													
Civ Lab Force	500,441	503,164	509,168	517,230	525,391	539,228	539,364	538,274	538,777	537,090	531,222	532,652	525,000
Employment	467,750	471,746	479,623	489,805	498,058	506,521	509,522	509,703	509,493	507,599	500,577	501,603	496,000
Unemployment	32,691	31,418	29,545	27,425	27,333	32,707	29,842	28,571	29,284	29,491	30,645	31,049	30,000
Rate	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.2	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
1979													
Civ Lab Force	516,373	519,261	523,231	524,512	535,670	548,558	547,019	542,077	546,723	551,869	544,020	544,686	537,000
Employment	480,419	483,817	489,428	492,210	502,281	508,857	511,372	508,591	512,636	515,958	509,961	508,470	502,000
Unemployment	35,954	35,444	33,803	32,302	33,389	39,701	35,647	33,486	34,087	35,911	34,059	36,216	35,000
Rate	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.2	7.2	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6

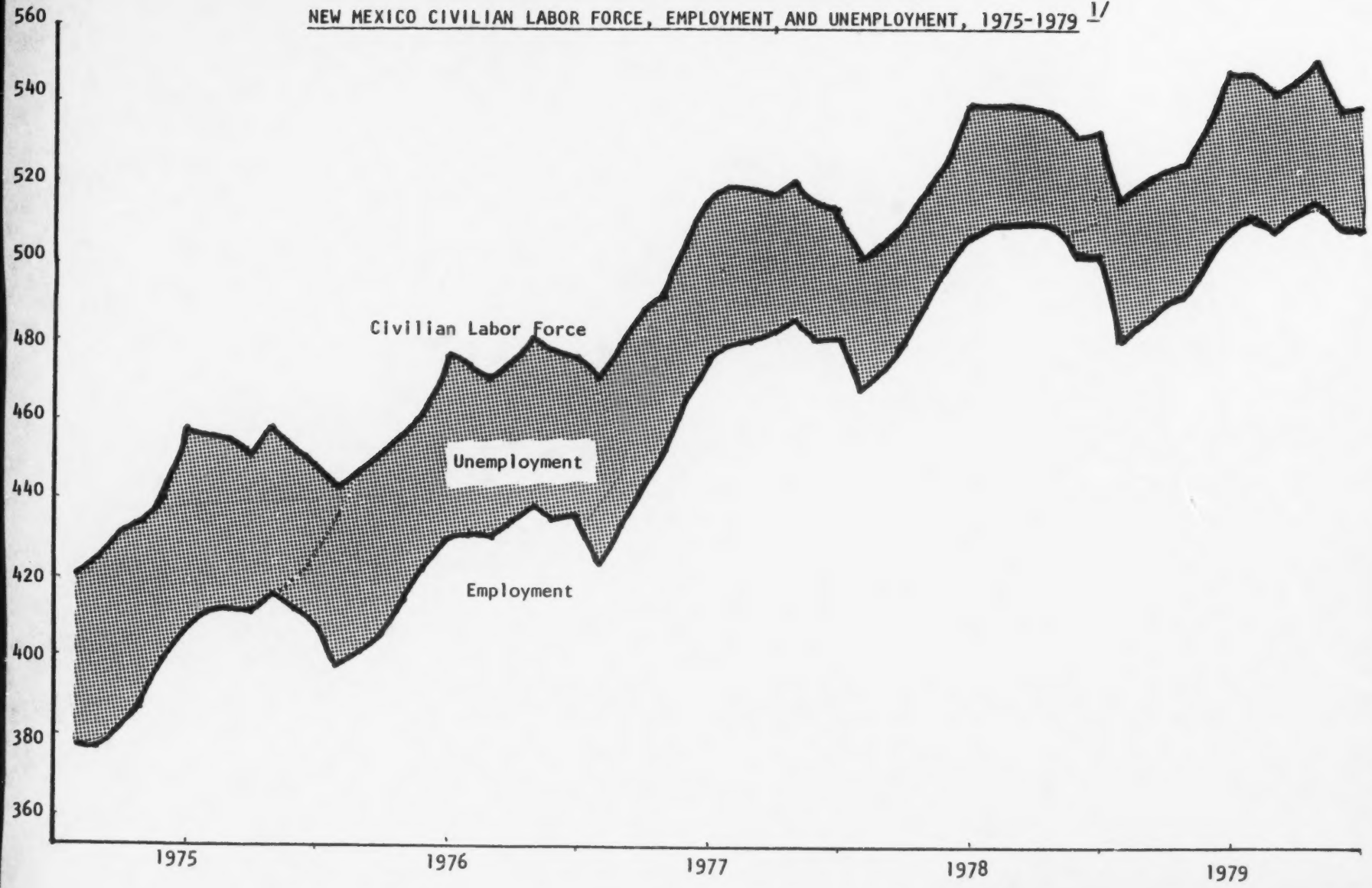
BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1970 to 1979

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGES
1970													
Civ Lab Force	114,860	116,409	117,217	117,519	118,508	124,513	122,178	121,684	123,605	124,729	124,071	124,782	120,840
Employment	107,931	108,666	109,975	109,956	111,113	114,950	112,945	113,065	114,778	115,654	115,516	115,859	112,534
Unemployment	6,929	7,743	7,242	7,563	7,395	9,563	9,233	8,619	8,827	9,075	8,555	8,923	8,306
Rate	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.2	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.2	6.9
1971													
Civ Lab Force	122,425	124,261	125,596	126,260	128,218	131,639	131,631	131,769	132,864	134,873	135,889	136,224	130,138
Employment	113,378	115,075	116,416	118,299	120,071	121,522	121,996	123,319	124,549	126,452	126,978	127,685	121,312
Unemployment	9,047	9,186	9,180	7,961	8,147	10,117	9,635	8,450	8,315	8,421	8,911	8,539	8,826
Rate	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.3	6.4	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.8
1972													
Civ Lab Force	133,243	134,885	138,482	137,737	139,403	142,837	140,978	142,197	143,923	146,275	146,267	147,618	141,154
Employment	124,399	126,043	128,682	129,813	132,130	133,005	131,375	133,068	135,128	136,976	136,944	138,342	132,159
Unemployment	8,844	8,842	9,800	7,924	7,273	9,832	9,603	9,129	8,795	9,299	9,323	9,276	8,995
Rate	6.6	6.6	7.1	5.8	5.2	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4
1973													
Civ Lab Force	143,825	145,743	147,387	147,752	148,702	153,620	150,918	151,402	152,277	153,315	153,339	153,713	150,166
Employment	134,525	135,742	137,718	137,864	139,736	141,824	140,222	141,008	142,126	143,210	142,679	143,363	140,001
Unemployment	9,300	10,001	9,669	9,888	8,966	11,796	10,696	10,394	10,151	10,105	10,660	10,350	10,165
Rate	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.0	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.8
1974													
Civ Lab Force	149,853	151,412	153,770	154,770	156,235	159,523	159,435	158,739	157,359	158,026	158,183	158,235	156,295
Employment	138,582	139,202	141,584	142,905	145,283	146,111	146,433	146,206	145,449	145,469	144,344	143,472	143,753
Unemployment	11,271	12,210	12,186	11,865	10,952	13,412	13,002	12,533	11,910	12,557	13,839	14,763	12,542
Rate	7.5	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.0	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.9	8.7	9.3	8.0
1975													
Civ Lab Force	156,230	156,601	158,742	160,055	161,207	164,806	165,317	166,261	165,176	168,069	167,122	166,363	162,996
Employment	140,184	139,735	141,422	143,477	144,793	146,465	149,092	149,692	150,205	151,546	151,460	150,803	146,573
Unemployment	16,046	16,866	17,320	16,578	16,414	18,341	16,225	16,569	14,971	16,523	15,662	15,560	16,423
Rate	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.2	11.1	9.8	10.0	9.0	9.8	9.4	9.4	10.1
1976													
Civ Lab Force	163,777	166,390	168,110	168,908	170,781	174,294	173,531	172,192	172,542	177,081	177,119	177,054	171,815
Employment	147,332	148,828	149,790	152,606	155,084	155,858	156,166	155,783	156,985	159,578	160,276	161,839	155,010
Unemployment	16,445	17,562	18,320	16,302	15,697	18,436	17,365	16,409	15,557	17,503	16,843	15,215	16,805
Rate	10.0	10.6	10.9	9.7	9.2	10.6	10.0	9.5	9.0	9.9	9.5	8.6	9.8
1977													
Civ Lab Force	175,287	178,479	181,352	181,242	184,460	187,948	188,170	189,790	188,320	189,251	188,848	189,915	185,255
Employment	157,661	161,020	163,627	165,904	169,834	172,274	172,245	174,261	175,147	175,996	176,404	178,324	170,225
Unemployment	17,626	17,459	17,725	15,338	14,626	15,674	15,925	15,529	13,173	13,255	12,444	11,591	15,030
Rate	10.1	9.8	9.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.2	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.1	8.1
1978													
Civ Lab Force	186,681	188,260	190,251	192,898	193,549	198,706	198,837	199,099	199,863	198,706	197,164	199,371	195,282
Employment	174,981	177,205	179,640	183,098	183,904	186,318	187,931	188,351	189,174	188,014	186,224	188,368	184,434
Unemployment	11,700	11,055	10,611	9,800	9,645	12,388	10,906	10,748	10,689	10,692	10,940	11,003	10,848
Rate	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.0	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6
1979													
Civ Lab Force	195,742	196,766	198,029	198,094	200,758	204,307	202,935	201,337	203,345	205,139	204,500	205,912	201,406
Employment	183,149	184,329	186,087	186,419	188,390	189,551	189,978	189,055	191,177	192,727	192,063	192,431	188,780
Unemployment	12,593	12,437	11,942	11,675	12,368	14,756	12,957	12,282	12,168	12,412	12,437	13,481	12,626
Rate	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.3

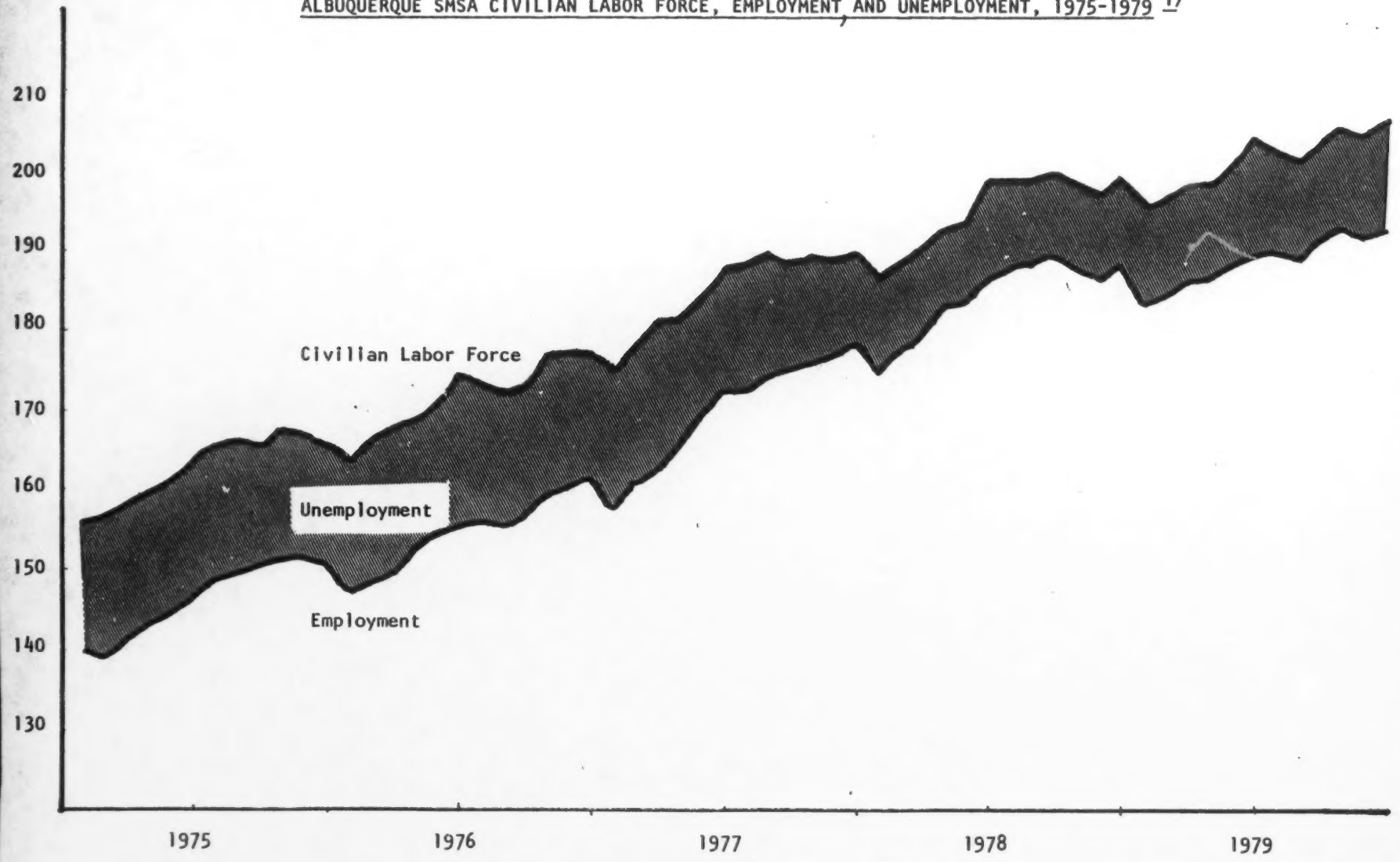
BEST AVAILABLE COPY

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, 1975-1979 [1/]



1/ Numbers in thousands

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, 1975-1979 1/



1/ Numbers in thousands

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS

Annual Averages

Item	1974 I	1978 I	1974 II	1978 II	1974 III	1978 III
Civilian Labor Force	36,082	55,093	62,941	77,024	173,859	218,849
Unemployment	3,321	3,422	7,084	5,971	13,947	12,215
Rate (%)	9.2	6.2	11.3	7.8	8.0	5.6
Employment (Resident Persons) 1/	32,761	51,671	55,857	71,053	159,912	206,634
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary (Jobs)	33,316	52,278	50,280	61,509	153,031	191,034
Manuafacturing	2,652	2,528	2,394	2,389	15,757	17,507
Mining	4,003	8,115	217	1,197	*	2,871
Contract Construction	3,018	5,866	2,950	3,744	11,437	16,167
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,227	4,266	1,807	1,749	9,624	11,288
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,332	9,565	8,832	10,932	36,985	48,186
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	856	1,135	1,887	2,279	8,719	10,597
Services & Miscellaneous	4,450	11,747	12,002	13,518	33,762	41,133
Government	7,778	9,057	20,191	25,701	36,947	43,286

1/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary jobs adjusted for dual jobholding and commuting, plus estimates of self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and those in labor disputes.

Subject to Revision. Not Force Rounded.

* Disclosure.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS

Annual Averages

Item	1974	IV 1978	1974	V 1978
Civilian Labor Force	31,200	32,982	16,374	17,634
Unemployment	1,641	1,372	1,083	1,105
Rate (%)	5.3	6.5	6.6	8.1
Employment (Resident Persons) 1/	29,559	31,610	15,291	16,529
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary (Jobs)	21,720	21,504	13,307	13,378
Manufacturing	1,360	1,435	833	1,478
Mining	13	109	2,679	2,194
Contract Construction	1,036	1,465	1,601	/06
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,795	1,897	600	573
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,910	6,585	2,407	2,771
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	904	925	359	406
Services & Miscellaneous	3,355	3,162	1,552	1,487
Government	7,347	5,930	3,276	3,759

1/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary jobs adjusted for dual jobholding and commuting, plus estimates of self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and those in labor disputes.

Subject to Revision. Not Force Rounded.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS

Annual Averages

Item	VI 1974	VI 1978	VII 1974	VII 1978
Civilian Labor Force	71,607	84,402	32,143	39,022
Unemployment	4,357	3,792	2,693	2,127
Rate (%)	6.1	4.5	8.4	5.5
Employment (Resident Persons) 1/	67,250	80,610	29,450	36,895
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary (Jobs)	59,248	68,243	27,690	33,803
Manufacturing	4,735	5,266	1,525	2,690
Maining	8,950	9,918	29	25
Contract Construction	3,758	4,531	1,631	2,483
Transportation & Public Utilities	4,631	5,151	1,594	1,491
Wholesale & Retail Trade	13,029	16,631	5,328	6,432
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,214	2,926	1,033	1,244
Services & Miscellaneous	9,359	10,539	3,067	4,650
Government	12,568	13,282	13,483	14,788

1/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary jobs adjusted for dual jobholding and commuting, plus estimates of self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and those in labor disputes.

Subject to Revision. Not Force Rounded.

IV

RECENT TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rose in New Mexico from 30,000 in 1978 to 35,000 in 1979, which resulted in an unemployment rate of 6.6 percent. This is the first yearly increase (both in the number of persons unemployed and in the unemployment rate) since 1975, when New Mexico had 44,578 people unemployed, and an unemployment rate of 10.0 percent. Concurrently, the United States unemployment rate continued to decline from a high of 8.5 percent in 1975 to 5.8 percent in 1979.

1979 LABOR FORCE DATA

Month	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
January	516,373	480,419	35,954	7.0
February	519,261	483,817	35,444	6.8
March	523,231	489,428	33,803	6.5
April	524,512	492,210	32,302	6.2
May	535,670	502,281	33,389	6.2
June	548,558	508,857	39,701	7.2
July	547,019	511,372	35,647	6.5
August	542,077	508,591	33,486	6.2
September	546,723	512,636	34,087	6.2
October	551,869	515,958	35,911	6.5
November	544,020	509,961	34,059	6.3
December	544,686	508,470	36,216	6.6
Annual Average	537,000	502,000	35,000	6.6

Counties having the highest unemployment rates were concentrated mainly in the north-central part of the state and were: Mora 24.8%, Rio Arriba 16.1%, Taos 12.3%, and Guadalupe 11.9%. These counties perennially have the highest unemployment rates. The only other county having an unemployment rate of greater than 10 percent was Luna County (in the southwestern corner), which had an unemployment rate of 10.5 percent.

Unemployment during FY 1981 will increase significantly in line with generally unfavorable national economic conditions. However, due to such strong areas as mining, the increase may not be as much, possibly in the area of 8.0 percent. This would mean an average of about 47,000 people unemployed.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE ALBUQUERQUE SMSA UNEMPLOYMENT

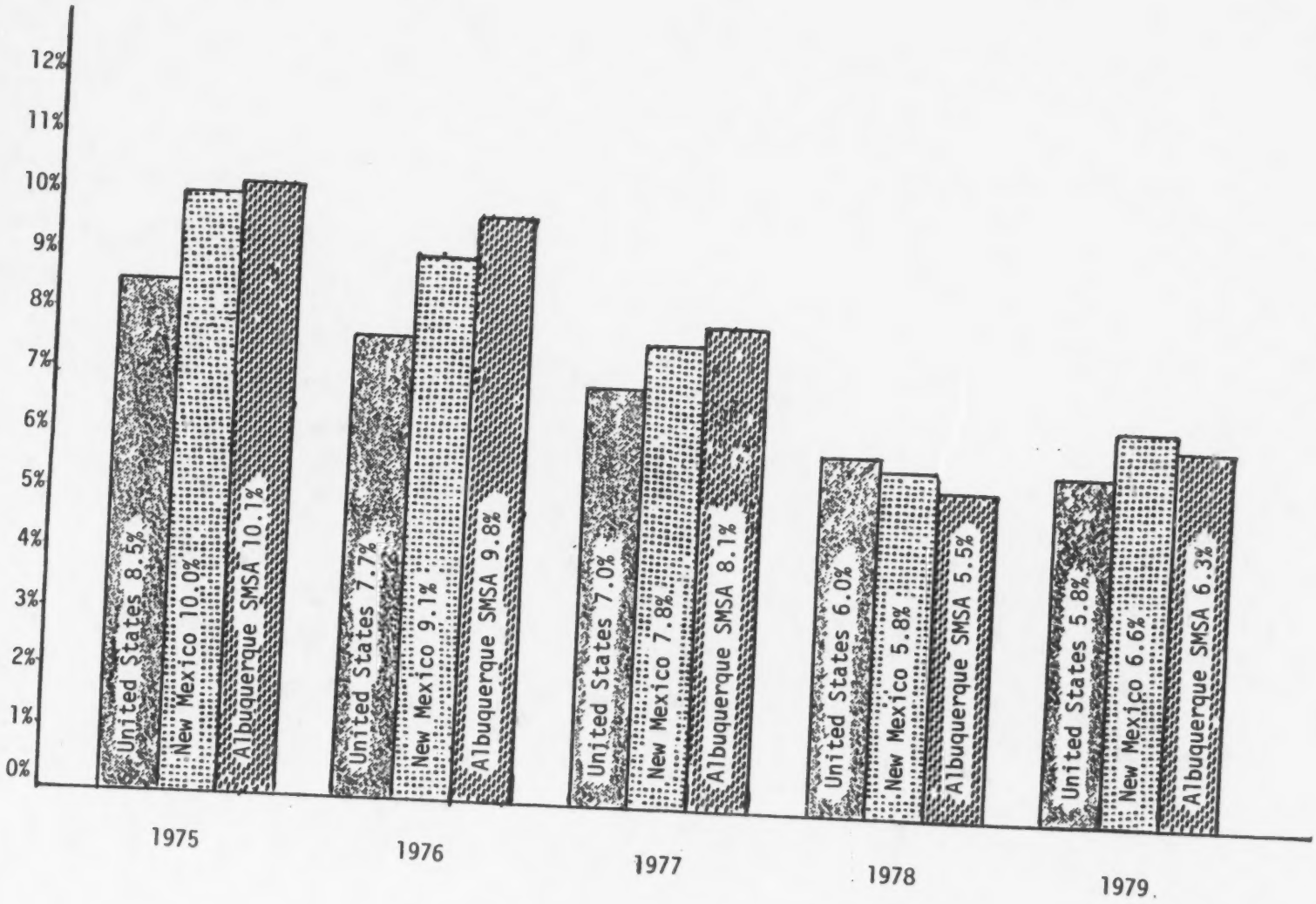
Unemployment rose in the Albuquerque SMSA after declining four consecutive years. In 1979 an estimated 12,600 people were unemployed (up 1,700 from the 1978 unemployment figure of 10,900), resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.3 percent (as compared to 5.5 percent in 1978).

1979 Labor Force Data

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
January	195,742	183,149	12,593	6.4
February	196,766	184,329	12,437	6.3
March	198,029	186,087	11,942	6.0
April	198,094	186,419	11,675	5.9
May	200,758	188,390	12,368	6.2
June	204,307	189,551	14,756	7.2
July	202,935	189,978	12,957	6.4
August	201,337	189,055	12,282	6.1
September	203,345	191,177	12,168	6.0
October	205,139	192,727	12,412	6.1
November	204,500	192,063	12,437	6.1
December	205,912	192,431	13,481	6.5
Annual Average	201,406	188,780	12,626	6.3

While the national recession will have a lesser impact on the Albuquerque SMSA due to industrial mix and plans, the unemployment rate is likely to increase moderately, perhaps to about 8.0 percent. This will mean an average of about 17,000 people unemployed.

UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND ALBUQUERQUE SMSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1975-1979



CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE APPLICANTS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES, DECEMBER 1979

As of December 31, 1979 there were 19,306 active applicants registered with the Employment Services Division in Bernalillo County. There were 31,168 active applicants registered in the Balance of New Mexico (i.e., New Mexico total minus Bernalillo County). These applicants might roughly approximate the characteristics of the unemployed.

	Balance of State	Bernalillo County
Age	100%	100%
15 and under	*	1%
16-17	3%	4%
18-19	10%	9%
20-21	10%	9%
22-24	15%	15%
25-29	18%	20%
30-34	13%	14%
35-39	9%	9%
40-44	7%	6%
45-54	10%	8%
55-64	5%	4%
65 and over	1%	1%
Sex	100%	100%
Male	57%	53%
Female	43%	47%
Highest School Grade Completed	100%	100%
0-7	8%	4%
8-11	31%	30%
12	42%	43%
over 12	18%	23%
Race	100%	100%
White (not Hispanic)	39%	46%
Black (not Hispanic)	3%	4%
Hispanic	48%	47%
American Indian	9%	3%
Veteran	21%	21%
Recently Separated	9%	9%
Vietnam	6%	6%
Special Veteran	3%	4%
Disabled Veteran	1%	1%
Handicapped	6%	5%
Economically Disadvantaged	40%	46%
Welfare	12%	22%

Source: ESARS, December 31, 1979, Table 93.
* - less than 1%

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE APPLICANTS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OFFICES, BY PLANNING DISTRICT, DECEMBER 1979

	New Mexico	District I	District II	District III	District IV	District V	District VI	District VII
Age	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
15 and under	1%	1%	*	1%	*	1%	*	*
16-17	4%	2%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%
18-19	9%	7%	8%	9%	13%	9%	10%	11%
20-21	10%	9%	9%	9%	12%	9%	10%	10%
22-24	15%	16%	14%	15%	15%	13%	14%	15%
25-29	19%	20%	20%	20%	16%	17%	18%	18%
30-34	13%	13%	14%	14%	11%	13%	12%	11%
35-39	9%	10%	9%	9%	6%	9%	8%	8%
40-44	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%
45-54	9%	9%	9%	8%	9%	10%	10%	10%
55-64	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
65 and over	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Sex	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	56%	70%	58%	54%	55%	51%	49%	58%
Female	44%	30%	42%	46%	45%	49%	51%	42%
Highest School Grade	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0-7	7%	11%	5%	4%	8%	10%	10%	12%
8-11	31%	32%	31%	30%	34%	23%	34%	26%
12	43%	42%	42%	44%	43%	41%	41%	41%
over 12	20%	16%	22%	21%	16%	16%	15%	21%
Race	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
White (Not Hispanic)	41%	34%	26%	44%	47%	42%	54%	39%
Black (Not Hispanic)	4%	1%	0%	4%	8%	2%	7%	2%
Hispanic	48%	14%	70%	46%	44%	55%	37%	56%
American Indian	7%	50%	3%	5%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Veteran	21%	27%	19%	22%	20%	17%	20%	22%
Handicapped	5%	2%	4%	5%	8%	7%	8%	7%
Economically Disadv.	42%	28%	45%	45%	39%	33%	42%	41%
Welfare	16%	3%	14%	20%	5%	10%	20%	8%

*Less than one percent. Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 93, 12-31-78.

APPLICANTS AVAILABLE, FISCAL YEARS 1974 THROUGH 1979

Albuquerque SMSA Employment Service Offices

Item	FY 1974	Per Cent Dist.	FY 1975	Per Cent Dist.	FY 1976	Per Cent Dist.	FY 1977	Per Cent Dist.	FY 1978	Per Cent Dist.	FY 1979	Per Cent Dist.
Total Applicants Available	78,184	100%	77,576	100%	77,041	100%	76,801	100%	76,906	100%	77,360	100%
Male	47,337	61%	48,123	62%	43,366	56%	41,788	54%	40,977	53%	40,703	53%
Female	30,847	39%	29,453	38%	33,675	44%	35,013	46%	35,929	47%	36,657	47%
White	41,572	53%	40,404	52%	40,472	53%	39,894	52%	38,444	50%	37,237	48%
Black	2,612	3%	2,574	3%	2,673	3%	2,724	4%	2,648	3%	2,752	4%
Spanish American	31,066	40%	31,264	41%	30,570	40%	30,458	40%	31,912	41%	33,172	43%
Indian	Not Avail.		3,084	4%	3,108	4%	3,533	5%	3,688	5%	3,515	5%

The Total Number of applicants available in the Albuquerque Area Employment Service Offices has decreased slightly during the last six fiscal years, by about one percent. The number of male applicants during this time period has decreased both numerically and as a percentage of applicants served (from 61% in FY 1974 to 53% in FY 1979). Simultaneously, female applicants has increased both numerically and as a percentage of total applicants served (from 39% in FY 1974 to 47% in FY 1979). There has been little change in the relative percentage among ethnic group registrants over the five year period.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BERNALILLO COUNTY POPULATION, APRIL, 1970 (CENSUS)

	Total	Per Cent Distribution
Population	315,774	100%
Male	153,656	49%
Female	162,118	51%
White	176,969	56%
Black	6,689	2%
Spanish-American	123,814	39%
American-Indian	5,839	2%

	Total	Per Cent Distribution
Unemployment 16 years and over	6,335	100%
Male	3,401	54%
Female	2,934	46%
White	3,367	53%
Black	159	3%
Spanish-American	2,684	42%
American-Indian	93	1%

"HIDDEN" UNEMPLOYMENT

The U. S. Department of Labor defines a person as officially unemployed only if he has made a specific effort to find work in the last four weeks. Thus persons who have stopped their job search more than one month ago are not counted as officially unemployed and do not appear in labor force (employed plus unemployed looking for work) totals.

Only limited data is available at the State level to determine the size of this "hidden" unemployed group. One indirect indicator is the labor force participation rate. This rate is calculated by dividing labor force by the population 16 years of age and over. Comparison of New Mexico's rates with national rates (see below) shows a lower proportion of the State's population employed or looking for a job. Reasons for nonparticipation include school, caring for children, illness, retirement, voluntary idleness, and giving up in despair at not finding a job. No percentage break-out of these reasons is available at the State level; however, the lack of jobs in many areas of the State means that unsuccessful job-search followed by withdrawal from the labor market is common.

On page 1970 labor force rates for counties are shown. Generally, those areas with lower rates would tend to have more "hidden" unemployment. Since 1970 there has been some improvement in the labor force participation rates for New Mexico groups as shown on page . Primary reasons for this change would include the necessity of working to meet higher living costs, and the increasing availability of jobs in many areas.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, APRIL 1970

(Percentage of non-institutionalized population 16 years old and over in the labor force)

AGE	MALE		FEMALE	
	U.S.	N.M.	U.S.	N.M.
16-17	35.7	30.0	23.0	18.3
18-19	59.8	51.4	47.4	38.8
20-21	73.5	71.7	56.0	46.6
22-24	86.0	82.1	56.1	49.9
25-34	93.9	90.9	44.9	40.6
35-44	94.8	92.6	50.3	44.2
45-64	87.2	83.4	47.8	39.9
65 +	24.8	24.0	10.0	9.6

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, APRIL 1970
(Percentage of population 16 and over in the labor force)

	Both Sexes	MALE	FEMALE
UNITED STATES	58.2	76.6	41.4
NEW MEXICO	54.9	74.0	36.9
Bernalillo	58.2	77.5	40.9
Catron	50.1	66.8	31.3
Chaves	54.9	73.6	38.0
Colfax	53.7	71.7	36.3
Curry	60.1	83.7	35.4
De Baca	46.1	69.9	24.6
Dona Ana	55.6	73.2	38.0
Eddy	54.2	75.1	35.1
Grant	50.9	73.8	28.9
Guadalupe	43.2	57.2	29.5
Harding	50.7	69.1	30.2
Hidalgo	53.1	76.8	31.3
Lea	58.5	82.3	35.6
Lincoln	53.3	72.1	36.1
Los Alamos	67.4	91.8	42.8
Luna	53.8	72.6	37.0
McKinley	50.3	66.4	35.8
Mora	32.1	49.0	14.4
Otero	60.7	85.3	34.1
Quay	55.5	75.1	37.2
Rio Arriba	44.8	61.8	29.2
Roosevelt	51.5	66.4	37.0
Sandoval	41.7	55.9	27.8
San Juan	53.3	72.0	36.0
San Miguel	41.0	51.7	30.4
Santa Fe	56.3	71.1	42.6
Sierra	42.8	53.1	33.1
Socorro	47.6	63.3	31.1
Taos	44.6	61.3	29.5
Torrance	44.9	65.8	24.1
Union	53.7	77.5	32.2
Valencia	51.1	73.0	29.6

Source: U. S. Census 1970.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR NEW MEXICO, 1970 AND 1979

Selected Categories	1970 [1]	1979 [2]
Total 16 years and over	52.5	62.2
Age		
Under 25	43.5	65.2
16-19	32.6	57.6
20-24	54.7	72.5
25-44	63.1	75.7
45+	48.1	47.6
45-64	60.7	64.0
Sex		
Male	69.2	76.9
Female	36.8	48.8
Age by Sex		
Men		
Under 25	49.4	75.0
25-44	85.3	92.4
45+	66.7	63.1
45-64	82.7	80.2
Women		
Under 25	37.9	57.1
25-44	42.3	59.9
45+	30.9	34.3
45-64	39.9	48.7

1/ Census of Population, 1970, PC (1)-D33, Table 164, New Mexico.
2/ 1979 Current Population Survey.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

Mining

Mining employment growth continues to play a major role in New Mexico's economy. Continuing significant increases are expected during the next fiscal year.

Extensive exploration and development of oil and gas sites to meet national energy needs is widespread in New Mexico. The industry added 1,300 jobs over the year; while long term effects of governmental tax and policy decisions are difficult to evaluate, it is likely they will continue to stimulate activity during the next year.

Very major plans have been set for further development of large coal reserves in the northern part of the state. The York Canyon mine near Raton doubled production recently by adding a surface mine and expects about 520 workers by 1981, an increase of 40 over the last 2 years. Plans for development of eight new mines in the northwest, including the Star Lake Railroad complex are clearing various regulatory processes. Assuming no major delays, coal production could triple over the next 5 years. A preliminary feasibility study for a $3 billion synthetic fuel plant for converting coal to methanol is planned near Farmington.

The very rapidly growing uranium industry experienced its first employment set-back with a 350 worker lay-off at United Nuclear's Church Rock mine. While long term prospects for the state's uranium industry are still considered excellent, the next year may see a flattening out. Two new mill openings by Bokum and Gulf may be offset by temporary shutdowns at other facilities. The industry is currently being affected by lower prices due to reduced demand, increased foreign competition, and lower ore grades locally.

The state's copper industry, the third largest in the U. S., has shown improving employment recently after several poor years. Assuming no major national recession, moderate continued growth is possible during the next year. Quintana will develop a new open pit mine near Hillsboro, and Exxon plans a $12 million test mine near Silver City in early 1981. Kennecott Copper will implement a huge $275 million expansion and modernization of its Santa Rita mine at Hurley.

Early development of major carbon dioxide deposits in the northwest is underway with opening of company offices in Clayton and Roy. The gas will be piped to oil fields to improve recovery operations.

Construction

Although construction employment reached record levels during 1979, it started to fall off late in the year and by spring of 1980 major cutbacks were in evidence. Very high interest rates that discourage home sales and construction are expected to decline during FY 1981, resulting in

some residential building recovery. Major commercial and industrial projects are likely to continue strong over the entire period.

Nelson Corporation has work in progress or planned for three condominium complexes in Albuquerque and some other townhouse complexes are planned. Robertson Construction and Wood Brothers Construction plan housing developments on the Albuquerque west side. However, it is estimated that only 1,500 new single family homes will be constructed in Albuquerque in 1980 compared with 2,600 in 1979.

Among major heavy construction projects that will be underway during the next year are the $35 million multi-story Mountain Bell and the large Public Service Company office buildings as well as a 15 story Marriott hotel in Albuquerque, a $180 million environmental modification to the Four Corners Power Plant, a $5 million office building at Eastern New Mexico University, a $1 million learning resources center for Northern New Mexico Community College, an $8.5 million Biomedical Research facility at UNM, a $21 million addition to Presbyterian Hospital, a $13 million medium security building at Los Lunas and extensive rebuilding at the State Prison, the $32 million Albuquerque Journal Center, continuation of the 111,000 square acre Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, the new $200 million molybdenum mine near Questa, and several uranium and coal mine projects. Preliminary work might begin on the 114 mile Star Lake railroad coal mining line and the $275 million expansion of Kennecott at Hurley.

Manufacturing

Significant employment increases occurred in the State manufacturing sector during 1979. Even larger gains are expected over the next fiscal year if announced company plans materialize.

Albuquerque is considered a prime expansion site by electronics companies in their relocation of production facilities away from the west coast and northeast. Intel is scheduled to start computer chip production in 1981 with 1,000 workers in a facility near Rio Rancho with plans for up to 5,000 over the next several years. Synetics, a circuit and semi-conductor manufacturer, will begin work in early 1981. Honeywell will open a 100 employee plant by late 1980 to produce energy saving devices for homes. Sperry Rand has tentative plans for a military electronics and instrumentation factory. Expansion plans by local electronic companies include Pertec Computer with up to 500 jobs total, and Gulton Industries. Lunera Electronics at Deming hopes to employ up to 50 during 1980. Digital Equipment, a major Albuquerque manufacturer, now employs over 600.

Employment in the transportation equipment manufacturing sector will continue its rapid increase. Transportation Manufacturing, a bus plant at Roswell, will nearly double its workforce by adding 550 in a major expansion. General Electric's aircraft engine plant at Albuquerque has grown to 1800 from 900 two years ago; the company forecasts moderate increases over the next several years.

Among apparel manufacturing, Levi Strauss plans to add 250 workers to one of its Albuquerque plants over the next two years. At Hobbs, 30 to 40 new workers will bring total employment to slightly more than 200. The company's Roswell operation plans little change in its 600 employee operation. L'Eggs at Las Cruces has built up to 1,000 employees in hosery production. Also at Las Cruces, Furtex West will start producing synthetic furs at a 100 worker plant, and the Wells Lamont glove facility will go from 130 to 150 employees.

Energy related manufacturing expansions are underway. Among refineries, Navajo Refining near Artesia will add 12 employees in late 1980 and Giant Refining at Farmington will triple its capacity. Elmac at Carlsbad may add to its 105 worker mining vehicle plant. An aircraft parts assembly facility at Las Cruces may eventually employ 100.

Other major plans include Joy Canning with 100 and Davidson Rubber's plastic bumper parts operation with 200 initially in 1981. Both are located in Las Cruces. Ethicon will begin manufacture of medical sutures in Albuquerque. Mansa of New Mexico will build welding electrodes near Roswell with 40 employees. International Inc. plans a steel modular building assembly plant at Belen.

A very weak manufacturing sector has been meat packing. Swift announced the closing of its 200 worker Clovis plant by late 1980 citing labor costs. Glover at Roswell has experienced continuing financial problems but indicated they will keep their 400 worker plant open.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities

Companies within this sector increased their payrolls by 1,500 during 1979 with similar increases likely during the upcoming fiscal year.

It is likely airline travel, and consequently employment, may increase as gasoline prices rise. Southwest Airlines recently began daily flights between Albuquerque and Dallas, the latest in a series of carriers beginning or adding service to the community. Zia Airlines, a major in-state carrier, recently relocated its 40 worker office and maintenance headquarters from Las Cruces to Santa Fe. Federal requirements guaranteeing plane service to nine large New Mexico cities through 1988 were recently issued.

Santa Fe Railroad forecasts it will haul 8 million tons of New Mexico coal in 1980 compared to 6.2 in 1979 and just 1.4 in 1976. Plans for the 115 mile Star Lake railway extension to serve several new mines in the northwest continue. Approval of a proposal by the Southern Pacific to operate the defunct Rock Island track would mean 70 new railroad jobs in the Tucumcari area.

Major work will continue during fiscal year 1981 on the final unit of Public Service Company's San Juan Plant. The company hopes to have its $15 million Albuquerque office building completed in late 1980. Plains Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative plans a $300 million electric generating station near Gallup. Assuming necessary approval is given, work would begin in 1980, finish in 1984, and employ 700 at peak construction.

Mountain Bell plans to spend $114 million on capital improvements in the Albuquerque area during 1980. The company's $35 million downtown office complex will be finished in late 1981. Employment at this regional accounting and data processing center will eventually total 1,000, more than offsetting employment reductions in some areas of the state. Among the latter are consolidations which will decrease or eliminate business service office employment in Santa Rosa, Clayton, Lordsburg, Gallup, Grants, Belen, Raton, Las Vegas, Socorro, Deming, Farmington, Santa Fe, Alamogordo, Clovis, Portales, Las Cruces and Roswell. Continental Telephone has budgeted $3 million for facilities and equipment in the Espanola area.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Relatively high employment gains occurred in the financial sector during 1979; there is likely to be some slow-down during the next fiscal year.

Banks and other financial institutions are benefiting from higher incomes, population and business activity in the state. However, this could be offset somewhat by negative impacts of financial markets on organizational profits. Coronado Savings and Loan Association plans a new $1 million financial and professional center in Albuquerque.

Real estate employment may be affected into FY 1981 by the slowdown in home building and sales caused by record interest rates.

Trade

Employment in retail and wholesale stores may see some slowdown from recent rapid growth during fiscal year 1981. Gas prices affecting local and tourist travels and a recession would be the negative factors limiting spending. However, employment population and income growth in other areas will still result in significant increases.

It is estimated that visitors to New Mexico spend over $1 billion, including over $200 million in Albuquerque alone. It is likely smaller cities along major highways will experience more of a drop-off than major cities served by airlines and with many tourist interests near-by.

Much retail growth is occurring in shopping centers and malls. Among shopping centers planned, underway, or scheduled to open later this year are the $12 million Atrisco Plaza with 280 employees in Albuquerque, an enclosed multi-million dollar Animas Mall in Farmington, the 700,000 square foot $35 million Mesilla Valley Mall and a 20 store center in Las Cruces, the 600,000 square foot Vestcor mall in Santa Fe, the Little Bear and Rio West Plazas in Gallup, and the $6 million Hobbs Plaza. K-Mart continues to add stores at a rapid rate, with almost 20 stores now open in New Mexico.

Services

Only moderate employment gains were registered in the large services sector during 1979. A similar pattern is likely during fiscal year 1981.

Lodging employment showed no gain over the year and could remain relatively flat if rising gasoline prices and recession cause further cutbacks in travel. The major impact is likely in the more remote rural areas served primarily by automobile. Two major 300 room hotels are under construction in Albuquerque: the $15 million "Classic" opening in late 1980, and a Marriott facility for 1982 with 300 employees.

Health services continues long term employment gains due to population, aged and income growth. A new $5 million hospital in Artesia will open in 1981.

Business services sector includes Sandia Corporation, the research and development organization that is the largest private employer in the State. Preliminary proposals indicate a 7.5% 1981 budget increase for the 7,500 worker facility. This could be increased by higher federal defense budgets. There is also a new 144,000 square foot Systems Research and Development Laboratory under construction. Cutbacks in federal funds and public service jobs will have a negative effect on employment in the large social and membership organization services sectors. The Navajo Tribe recently announced the loss of numerous CETA public service job positions.

Government

Only moderate growth is likely in government, the largest employment sector in the State with about one-quarter of total nonagricultural jobs. Programs at all levels face funding restrictions while costs are rising rapidly.

Preliminary revisions in the federal budget for FY 1981 that will directly affect employment in New Mexico include a partial hiring freeze, elimination of some state revenue sharing monies, and sharp cut-backs in CETA public service program jobs. Other program reductions may also impact indirectly since the State is one of the top recipients of federal monies on a per capita basis. Some benefits, however, might accrue to the State from defense budget increases at research laboratories and test ranges. Kirtland AFB is considered to have an outside chance for the selection of the AF Space Operations Centers employing 1855. Research and Development work continues at White Sands Missile Range with 4100 civilian, 2200 contract, and 1300 military workers.

Employment in state government is likely to be affected by federal fund reductions and political decisions to limit increases although population growth will necessitate some expansion. Preliminary approval has been given to relocate the 140 employee Carrie Tingley Hospital from Truth or Consequences, possibly to Albuquerque.

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (classified in State government because it is managed by the University of California) recently implemented a hiring freeze awaiting results of the federal budget revisions. Laboratory officials stated that there could be some reductions in energy research funds. Previously, a long-term restriction on hiring to meet federal ceilings was announced. Work has begun on a new $10 million support complex at the facility.

Local governments face rising costs, decreasing bond and tax financing limitations, and less state support in some areas. However, some employment growth will be required to serve an increasing population in almost all areas and levels except education. Bernalillo County has recommended initial lay-offs from its 700 employee workforce. Albuquerque Public Schools plans to reduce its 7800 payroll by more than 200 positions next school year. The City of Albuquerque has proposed employee cutbacks in some areas in its 1981 budget from an employment total of 5500 workers.

Agriculture

Nineteen seventy-nine was a fairly good year for New Mexico ranchers and farmers. While production declined in the sizable livestock industry and such important crops as wheat and corn, higher prices led to increased revenues. Over-all, cash marketings increased 12.3% with livestock up 12.0% and crops up 13.4%. Especially favorable crop yields occurred on the east side due to good weather.

It is expected that there will be a slight decline in farm employment during the next year. Mechanization, a major factor in reducing manpower needs in recent years, is not likely to expand significantly. To the extent it does, it will be concentrated in irrigation, fertilization and spraying operations and in tomato, pecan, onion, and grain crops. Significantly higher gasoline prices could limit the out-of-state and commuting workforce.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION, 1979, UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND ALBUQUERQUE SMSA

	UNITED STATES 1/		NEW MEXICO		ALBUQUERQUE SMSA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	102,908	100.0	537.0	100.0	201.4	100.0
Employment	96,945	94.2	502.0	93.5	188.8	93.7
Unemployment	5,963	5.8	35.0	6.6	12.6	6.3
Unemployment Rate	5.8	-	6.6	-	6.3	-
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary (Jobs)	89,482	100.0	461.5	100.0	187.1	100.0
Mining	957	1.1	26.8	5.8	*	-
Metal	97.6	0.1	11.2	2.4	*	-
Coal and Nonmetallic	383.6	0.4	4.9	1.1	*	-
Oil and Gas	476.4	0.5	10.8	2.3	*	-
Contract Construction	4,644	5.2	36.4	7.9	16.0	8.6
Manufacturing	20,972	23.4	34.7	7.5	18.0	9.6
Durable Goods	12,690	14.2	20.5	4.4	12.4	6.6
Lumber and Wood Products	758.4	0.8	3.1	0.7	*	-
Electric Machinery	2108.7	2.4	3.6	0.8	*	-
Transportation Equipment	2048.3	2.3	3.5	0.8	*	-
Other Durable Goods	7774.6	8.7	10.2	2.2	*	-
Nondurable Goods	8,283	9.3	14.2	3.1	5.5	2.9
Food	1716.3	1.9	4.6	1.0	*	-
Apparel and Textiles	1313.1	1.5	3.8	0.8	*	-
Other Nondurable Goods	5253.6	5.9	5.7	1.2	*	-
Trans. & Public Utilities	5,154	5.8	28.1	6.1	11.4	6.1
Transportation	3036.9	3.4	12.4	2.7	5.6	3.0
Communication	1307.9	1.5	7.1	1.5	3.9	2.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	809.2	0.9	8.6	1.9	1.9	1.0
Trade	20,137	22.5	104.6	22.7	47.2	25.2
Wholesale	5,170	5.8	21.4	4.6	12.9	6.9
Retail	14,966	16.7	83.2	18.0	34.2	18.3
General Merchandise Stores	2265.4	2.5	10.9	2.4	4.7	2.5
Food Stores	2281.1	2.5	11.4	2.5	3.9	2.1
Auto & Service Stations	1827.3	2.0	13.1	2.8	4.4	2.4
Eating & Drinking Places	4534.9	5.1	26.3	5.7	11.2	6.0
Other Retail Trade	4057.3	4.5	21.4	4.6	10.0	5.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	4,963	5.5	21.2	4.6	10.8	5.8
Banking	1488.5	1.6	6.9	1.5	2.7	1.4
Insurance	1644.0	1.8	5.4	1.2	3.3	1.8
Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1830.5	2.0	8.9	1.9	4.8	2.6
Services	17,043	19.0	88.7	19.2	42.4	22.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1034.0	1.2	9.2	2.0	2.3	12.3
Personal Services	898.3	1.0	4.4	1.0	*	-
Business Services	2829.5	3.2	18.3	4.0	*	-
Health Services	5040.9	5.6	19.0	4.1	9.2	4.9
Social Services	1043.8	1.2	10.4	2.3	2.9	1.6
Membership Organizations	1578.0	1.8	6.1	1.3	1.6	0.9
Other Services	4618.5	5.2	21.4	4.6	26.5	14.2
Government	15,612	17.4	121.0	26.2	41.3	22.1
Federal	2,773	3.1	29.9	6.5	12.5	6.7
State	3443.9	3.8	40.6	8.8	10.5	5.6
Local	9395.2	10.5	50.5	10.9	18.3	9.8

*Disclosure

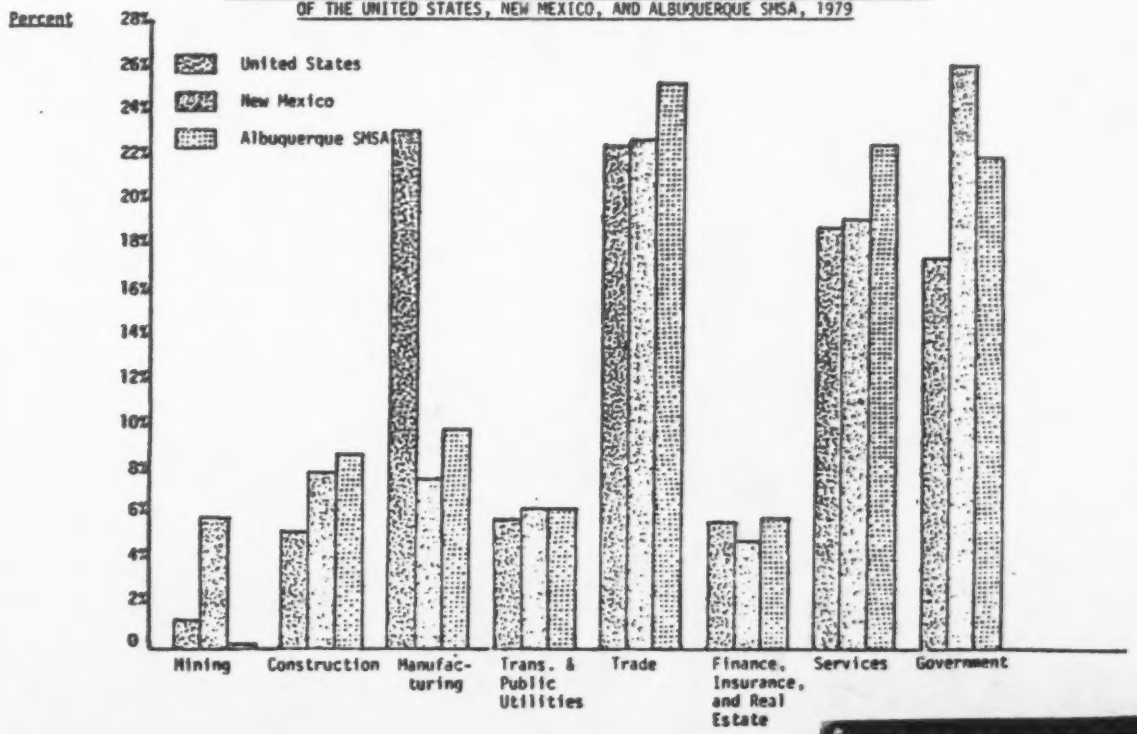
1/ Source: Employment and Earnings, Vol. 27 No. 3, March 1980.
Numbers in thousands (000)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE SMSA, 1979 1/

Industry	United States	New Mexico	Albuquerque SMSA
Total, Nonag. Wage and Salary Emp.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mining	1.1%	5.8%	-
Construction	5.2%	7.9%	8.6%
Manufacturing	23.4%	7.5%	9.6%
Transportation and Public Utilities	5.8%	6.1%	6.1%
Trade	22.5%	22.7%	25.2%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.5%	4.6%	5.8%
Services	19.0%	19.2%	22.7%
Government	17.4%	26.2%	22.1%

1/ Data subject to revision, not force rounded.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, A DISTRIBUTIONAL COMPARISON OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND ALBUQUERQUE SMSA, 1979



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND PLANNING DISTRICT, 1978

	United States	New Mexico	District I	District II	District III	District IV	District V	District VI	District VII
Nonag. Wage and Salary Emp.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Manufacturing	24%	7%	5%	4%	9%	7%	11%	7%	8%
Mining	1%	6%	16%	2%	2%	1%	16%	15%	*
Construction	5%	8%	11%	6%	8%	7%	5%	7%	7%
Trans. and Public Utilities	6%	6%	8%	3%	6%	9%	4%	8%	4%
Trade	23%	23%	18%	18%	25%	31%	21%	24%	19%
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	5%	4%	2%	4%	6%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Services	19%	20%	22%	22%	22%	15%	11%	15%	14%
Government	18%	26%	17%	42%	23%	28%	28%	19%	44%

* Less than one percent.
Data is subject to revision.
Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

New Mexico Nonagricultural Employment by Industry
1978 and 1979

	1978	1979	Change 1978-1979 Number	Change 1978-1979 Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	444.3	461.5	17.2	3.9
Mining	24.4	26.8	2.4	9.8
Metal Mining	10.0	11.2	1.2	12.0
Coal and Nonmetallic Mining	4.6	4.9	.3	6.5
Oil and Gas Extraction	9.9	10.8	.9	9.1
Construction	35.0	36.4	1.4	4.0
Manufacturing	33.4	34.7	1.3	3.9
Durable Goods	19.4	20.5	1.1	5.7
Lumber and Wood Products	3.2	3.1	-.1	-3.1
Electronic Equipment	3.7	3.6	-.1	-2.7
Transportation Equipment	2.7	3.5	.8	29.6
Other Durable Goods	9.9	10.2	.3	3.0
Nondurable Goods	14.0	14.2	.2	1.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.6	0	0
Textiles and Apparel	3.9	3.8	-.1	-2.6
Other Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.7	.2	3.6
Trade	101.2	104.6	3.4	3.4
Wholesale Trade	20.1	21.4	1.3	6.5
Durable Goods	12.2	13.3	1.1	9.0
Nondurable Goods	7.9	8.1	.2	2.5
Retail Trade	81.1	83.2	2.1	2.6
General Merchandise Stores	10.8	10.9	.1	.9
Food Stores	10.8	11.4	.6	5.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.0	13.1	.1	.8
Eating and Drinking Places	25.5	26.3	.8	3.1
Other Retail Trade	21.0	21.4	.4	1.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	19.8	21.2	1.4	7.1
Banking	6.4	6.9	.5	7.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	5.1	5.4	.3	5.9
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.3	8.9	.6	7.2
Services	87.3	88.7	1.4	1.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9.2	9.2	0	0
Personal Services	4.5	4.4	.1	2.2
Business Services	16.5	18.3	1.8	10.9
Health Services	18.2	19.0	.8	4.4
Social Services	12.8	10.4	-2.4	-18.8
Membership Organizations	5.8	6.1	.3	5.2
Other Services	20.3	21.4	1.1	5.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	26.6	28.1	1.5	5.6
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	5.7	5.8	.1	1.8
Other Transportation	3.4	3.6	.2	5.9
Communication	6.5	7.1	.6	9.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	8.0	8.6	.6	7.5
Government	116.6	121.0	4.4	3.8
Federal	29.0	29.9	.9	3.1
State	38.1	40.6	2.5	6.6
Local	49.6	50.5	.9	1.8

1/ January 1979 Benchmark
Numbers in thousands
Data subject to revision.

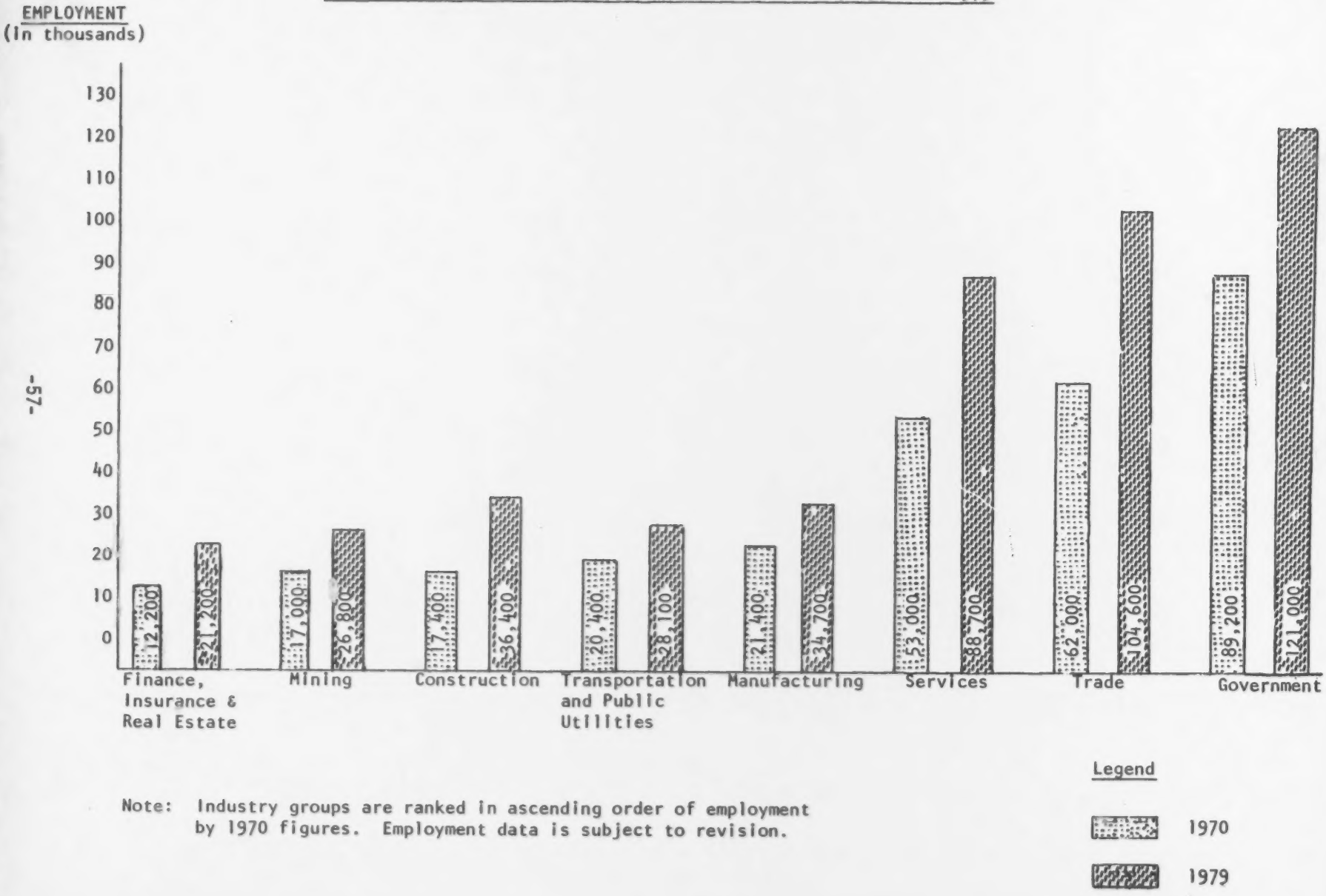
NEW MEXICO NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, 1970 - 1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	292.6	305.7	327.5	346.0	360.2	370.2	390.0	415.4	444.3	461.5
Mining	17.0	16.7	16.2	16.5	18.7	20.3	21.5	23.4	24.4	26.8
Metal Mining	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.7	7.3	9.0	9.8	10.0	11.2
Bituminous Coal & Nonmetallic Mining	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.9
Oil and Gas Extraction	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	8.3	8.9	8.3	9.2	9.9	10.8
Construction	17.4	20.5	25.0	25.9	25.9	25.2	26.1	30.7	35.0	36.4
Manufacturing	21.4	22.6	26.1	28.9	29.6	28.6	30.3	32.2	33.4	34.7
Durable Goods	12.1	12.9	15.4	17.3	17.5	16.9	17.9	18.7	19.4	20.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.6
Transportation Equipment	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.5
Other Durable Goods	4.6	5.5	7.3	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	9.9	10.2
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.7	10.6	11.5	12.1	11.6	12.5	13.5	14.0	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6
Textiles and Apparel	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.8
Other Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	20.4	20.6	21.2	22.5	23.3	23.0	23.4	24.5	26.6	28.1
Railroad Transportation	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0
Trucking and Warehousing	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.8
Other Transportation	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6
Communication	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	7.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.0	8.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	62.0	65.6	70.6	76.8	80.2	83.6	90.4	95.5	101.2	104.6
Wholesale Trade	12.0	12.5	13.6	14.8	16.0	16.8	16.8	17.6	20.1	21.4
Durable Goods	6.2	6.8	7.4	8.0	9.0	9.6	9.6	10.2	12.2	13.3
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.1
Retail Trade	49.9	53.1	57.0	62.0	64.2	66.8	72.7	76.7	81.1	83.2
General Merchandise Stores	7.7	8.0	8.5	9.2	9.5	9.3	10.1	10.1	10.8	10.9
Food Stores	6.8	7.2	7.7	8.3	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.6	10.8	11.4
Auto Dealers and Service Stations	9.7	10.1	11.1	11.6	11.3	11.9	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.1
Eating and Drinking Places	12.9	13.8	14.6	16.2	16.9	18.5	21.0	23.3	25.5	26.3
Other Retail Trade	12.8	13.9	15.1	16.6	17.3	17.7	19.1	19.9	21.0	21.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12.2	12.9	13.9	15.0	15.9	16.3	17.0	18.3	19.8	21.2
Banking	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9
Insurance Carriers, Agents, and Brokers	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.4
Other Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.6	8.3	8.9
Services	53.0	54.4	58.6	61.0	64.0	68.3	73.3	79.7	87.3	88.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.2
Personal Services	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4
Health Services	9.5	10.4	11.9	12.8	13.8	15.1	16.5	17.0	18.2	19.0
Business Services	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.6	13.3	13.4	14.3	15.4	16.5	18.3
Social Services	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.1	7.1	7.9	10.1	12.8	10.4
Membership Organizations	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.9	4.1	4.8	5.8	6.1
Other Services	12.1	12.8	14.0	13.8	15.8	16.3	17.4	19.0	20.3	21.4
Government	89.2	92.3	96.0	99.5	102.5	104.8	108.0	116.2	116.6	121.0
Federal	27.1	27.2	27.1	27.3	28.7	28.6	28.4	28.3	29.0	29.9
State	27.2	28.1	29.2	30.6	31.9	32.1	34.2	35.5	38.1	40.6
Local	34.9	37.0	39.7	41.6	41.8	44.1	45.4	47.2	49.6	50.5

(numbers in thousands)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

NEW MEXICO NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1970 and 1979



Note: Industry groups are ranked in ascending order of employment by 1970 figures. Employment data is subject to revision.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1978 and 1979

	1978	1979	Change 1978-1979 Number	Change 1978-1979 Percent
Total Nonagricultural Employment	178,000	187,000	9,100	5.1
Construction	15,000	16,000	1,000	6.7
Manufacturing	17,200	18,000	800	4.7
Durable Goods	11,800	12,400	600	5.1
Nondurable Goods	5,400	5,500	100	1.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,300	11,400	1,100	10.7
Transportation	5,200	5,600	400	7.7
Communication	3,300	3,900	600	18.2
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	1,700	1,900	200	11.8
Trade	45,200	47,200	2,000	4.4
Wholesale Trade	11,900	12,900	1,000	8.4
Durable Goods	8,000	8,900	900	11.3
Nondurable goods	3,900	4,000	100	2.6
Retail Trade	33,300	34,200	900	2.7
General Merchandise Stores	4,800	4,700	-100	-2.1
Food Stores	3,700	3,900	200	5.4
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,400	4,400	0	0
Eating and Drinking Places	10,800	11,200	400	3.7
Other Retail Trade	9,600	10,000	400	4.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10,100	10,800	700	6.9
Banking	2,400	2,700	300	12.5
Insurance	3,200	3,300	100	3.1
Other Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	4,400	4,800	400	9.1
Services and Miscellaneous	40,100	42,400	2,300	5.7
Hotels and other Lodging Places	2,600	2,300	-300	-11.5
Health Services	8,800	9,200	400	4.5
Social Services	2,800	2,900	100	3.6
Membership Organizations	1,500	1,600	100	6.7
Other Services and Mining	24,300	26,500	2,200	9.1
Government	40,100	41,300	1,200	3.0
Federal	12,300	12,500	200	1.6
State	10,000	10,500	500	5.0
Local	17,700	18,300	600	3.4

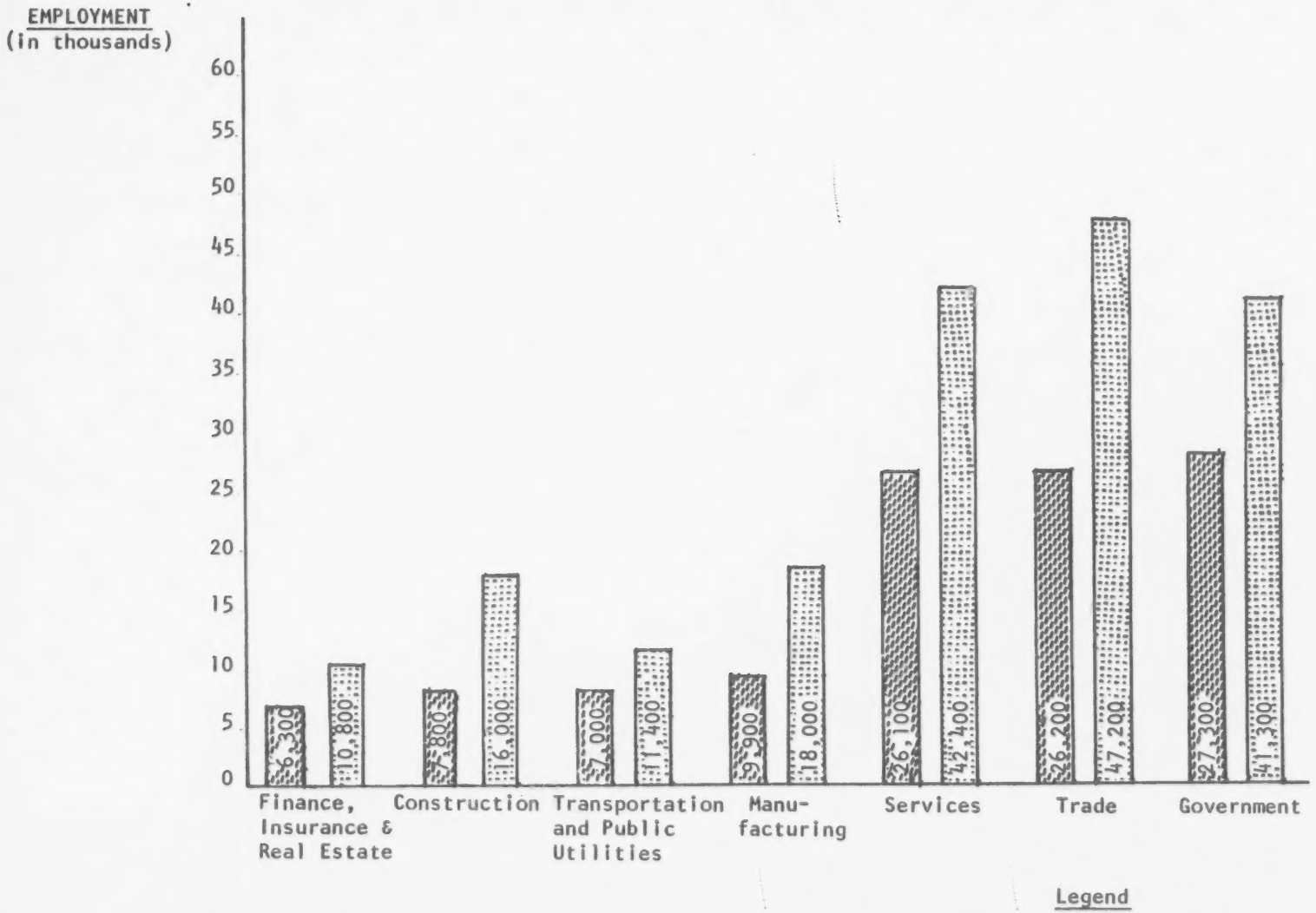
1/ Numbers are not force rounded, January 1979 benchmark.
Data subject to revision.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, 1970 - 1979 1/

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	110.6	119.5	131.6	139.9	144.0	146.7	155.6	164.9	178.0	187.1
CONSTRUCTION	7.8	9.8	12.6	12.8	11.0	10.1	10.3	12.4	15.0	16.0
Manufacturing	9.9	10.9	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.3	16.2	16.4	17.2	18.0
Durable Goods	6.5	7.3	9.3	10.5	11.1	10.9	11.3	11.2	11.8	12.4
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.6	9.2	10.3	11.4
Transportation	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.6
Communication	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.9
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	26.2	28.3	30.7	33.7	35.0	36.5	40.3	42.6	45.2	47.2
Wholesale Trade	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.4	9.1	9.5	10.1	10.9	11.9	12.9
Durable Goods	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.2	8.0	8.9
Nondurable Goods	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0
Retail Trade	19.7	21.4	23.2	25.3	25.8	27.0	30.2	31.7	33.3	34.2
General Merchandise Stores	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7
Food Stores	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9
Auto Dealers and Service Stations	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Eating and Drinking Places	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.8	9.9	10.8	11.2
Other Retail Trade	5.6	6.2	6.8	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.9	9.2	9.6	10.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.1	10.8
Banking	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7
Insurance Carriers, Agents, and Brokers	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.3
Other Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.8
Services and Miscellaneous	26.1	27.2	29.3	30.4	31.7	33.0	35.3	37.1	40.1	42.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3
Health Services	4.9	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.6	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.2
Membership Organizations	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6
GOVERNMENT	27.3	29.2	31.0	32.3	34.1	35.2	36.4	38.0	40.1	41.3
Federal	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.5
State	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.1	9.0	9.6	10.0	10.5
Local	10.6	11.7	12.7	13.6	14.2	15.2	15.6	16.5	17.7	18.3

(numbers in thousands)
1/ Averages prepared from unrounded data.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1970 and 1979



Note: Industry groups are ranked in ascending order of employment by 1970 figures. Employment data is subject to revision.

NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 1970-1975

District & County 1/	1970	1975	Percent Change
NEW MEXICO	21,021	20,459	- 2.7%
District I	815	786	- 3.6%
McKinley	193	187	- 3.1%
San Juan	622	599	- 3.7%
District II	2,612	2,527	- 3.3%
Colfax	537	522	- 2.8%
Los Alamos	0	0	
Mora	306	296	- 3.3%
Rio Arriba	707	683	- 3.4%
San Miguel	528	511	- 3.2%
Santa Fe	312	303	- 2.9%
Taos	222	212	- 4.5%
District III	2,281	2,211	- 3.1%
Bernalillo	581	568	- 2.2%
Sandoval	291	280	- 3.8%
Torrance	540	523	- 3.1%
Valencia	869	840	- 3.3%
District IV	5,696	5,512	- 3.2%
Curry	1,350	1,311	- 2.9%
De Baca	325	314	- 3.4%
Guadalupe	344	334	- 2.9%
Harding	334	325	- 2.7%
Quay	1,043	1,006	- 3.5%
Roosevelt	1,602	1,547	- 3.4%
Union	697	675	- 3.2%
District V	1,631	1,590	- 2.5%
Catron	332	321	- 3.3%
Grant	420	408	- 2.9%
Hidalgo	341	334	- 2.1%
Luna	538	527	- 2.0%
District VI	5,364	4,762	-11.2%
Chaves	1,756	1,731	- 1.4%
Eddy	1,053	1,031	- 2.1%
Lea	1,054	1,026	- 2.7%
Lincoln	1,043	529	-49.3%
Otero	458	445	- 2.8%
District VII	3,123	3,071	- 1.7%
Dona Ana	2,298	2,265	- 1.4%
Sierra	388	382	- 1.5%
Socorro	437	424	- 3.0%

1/ Full and part-time wage and salary employment plus farm proprietors.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

The New Mexico Employment Security Department in 1977 published a study entitled New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1985 which projects the long-term occupational outlook for the State and Albuquerque SMSA. This study is based on detailed methods and procedures, and forecasts from both national and state sources to arrive at projected 1985 occupational totals. The report contains extensive narrative and data summaries of industrial and occupational employment, and an explanation of methods, assumptions and limitations. Also included are information on job duties and traits, type and location of in-state training, and salaries.

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment was projected to grow by approximately 130,000 jobs during the late 1970s and early 1980s according to the projections. This is more than twice the national growth rate. Added to these economic growth totals will be another 150,000 job openings from replacement of the workforce over the period. These will occur as persons leave their jobs permanently or semi-permanently due to retirement, death, family responsibilities, or other reasons.

Listed on the next page are selected occupations projected to have an annual average of more than 50 job openings during the decade in New Mexico. Annual job openings are derived by dividing total openings for the 1975-1985 period by 10. Openings for any specific year may be somewhat greater or smaller than the average. Nevertheless, those occupations having a larger number of openings would generally tend to offer better employment opportunities. (The table shows expected job demand without estimates of available job supply applicants. An attempt at matching short-term occupational supply and demand relationships follows the table.)

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

To improve its occupational information data base the Employment Security Department has under way a major survey of New Mexico employers. With the assistance of the two CETA Prime Sponsors, State Vocational Education Division, and U. S. Department of Labor approximately 6,500 companies are being contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the numbers of their employees in each occupational skill. The data is then computer processed and arranged to provide identification of current job skills by area and industry. By use of additional statistical and economic techniques, future job needs will be projected and identified for planning use by educational, training and counseling groups.

So far in the three year program the project staff has published data on federal government, manufacturing, construction, mining, finance, and service companies, and is processing collected information on trade, local government, education and utility industries. A new set of revised projections incorporating this survey data will be published during 1980, showing expected job openings for over 700 occupations. A number of other uses of the data are planned. Further information on this extensive project is available from the Research and Statistics Section.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK 1975-1985
Selected Occupations with 125 or More Annual Openings

Occupation	Annual Total New Mexico	New Mexico Growth	New Mexico Replacement	Annual Total Albuquerque
Secretaries & Stenographers	1,700	650	1,050	750
Salesworkers	1,375	525	850	700
Waiters & Waitresses	725	225	500	225
Bookkeepers	675	175	500	275
Cashiers	600	200	400	200
Cooks and Chefs	550	250	300	175
Cleaning Service Workers	525	225	300	250
Nurse Aides & Orderlies	400	175	225	125
Building Maintenance Workers	350	125	225	100
Typists	350	100	250	150
Carpenters	325	175	150	125
Construction Machinery Operator	325	225	100	75
Nurses, Registered	325	100	225	125
Sewers and Stitchers	325	150	175	175
Childcare Workers, Public	300	125	175	200
Teachers, Elementary	300	-25	325	100
Truck Drivers	300	200	100	100
Automobile Mechanics	275	175	100	150
Receptionists	275	100	175	125
Nurses, Practical	250	125	125	100
Welders	250	175	75	50
Accountants	225	75	150	125
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	225	50	175	100
Heavy Equipment & Diesel Mechanic	225	175	50	50
Bank and Financial Managers	200	100	100	75
Checkers & Examiners, Manufacturing	200	100	100	75
Construction Laborers	200	100	100	75
Food Counter Workers	200	50	150	100
Gardeners and Groundskeepers	200	75	125	75
Restaurant & Bar Managers	200	75	125	50
Counter Clerks, exc. Food	175	50	125	75
Electricians	175	125	50	75
Plumbers and Pipefitters	175	100	75	75
Real Estate Sales Workers	175	50	125	100
Sales Managers	175	125	50	100
Assemblers	150	75	75	100
Bank Tellers	150	50	100	50
Buyers	150	100	50	75
Painters	150	75	75	50
Stock Clerks	150	75	75	75
Stock Handlers	150	100	50	50
Bus Drivers	125	50	75	25
Delivery and Route Workers	125	75	50	50
Electronic Technicians	125	100	25	50
Guards	125	50	75	50
Law Enforcement Workers	125	100	25	50
Physicians	125	75	50	75
Telephone Operators	125	*	125	50

* less than 25

ALBUQUERQUE OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK 1975-1985

Selected Occupations with 50 or more Annual Openings

Occupations	Annual Openings
Secretaries and Stengraphers	750
Salesworkers	700
Bookkeepers	275
Cleaning Service Workers	250
Waiters and Waitresses	225
Cashiers	200
Childcare Workers, Public	200
Cooks and Chefs	175
Sewers and Stitchers	175
Automobile Mechanics	150
Typists	150
Accountants	125
Carpenters	125
Nurse Aides and Orderlies	125
Nurses, Practical	125
Nurses, Registered	125
Receptionists	125
Assemblers	100
Building Maintenance Workers	100
Food Counter Workers	100
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists	100
Real Estate Sales Workers	100
Sales Managers	100
Teachers, Elementary	100
Truck Drivers	100
Bank and Financial Managers	75
Buyers	75
Checkers and Examiners, Manufacturing	75
Construction Laborers	75
Construction Machinery Operators	75
Counter Clerks, except Food	75
Drafters	75
Electricians	75
Gardeners and Groundskeepers	75
Lawyers	75
Physicians	75
Plumbers and Pipefitters	75
Stock Clerks	75
Bank Tellers	50
Computer, Equipment Operators	50
Computer Programmers	50
Delivery and Route Workers	50
Dental Assistants	50
Electrical Engineers	50
Electronic Technicians	50
Guards	50
Heavy Equipment and Diesel Mechanics	50
Jewelers and Watchmakers	50
Law Enforcement Workers	50
Machinists	50

Short Term Job Outlook

The occupational information for New Mexico Balance of State (New Mexico except Bernalillo) and Bernalillo County shown on the following pages was compiled by New Mexico Employment Security Department for planning use by manpower agencies. In early 1980, Employment Service Area Offices in the Balance of State provided a list of shortage and surplus occupations for each of their counties likely during fiscal year 1981 (October 1980 - September 1981). They also identified the best occupations for FY 81 classroom (CR) or on-the-job training (OJT), using expected placement success as the major consideration. Occupations that were listed as shortage or surplus are ranked on the following page according to the number of offices reporting them as such. For Bernalillo County, listing of job orders with the Employment Service and a special 1979 survey of major Albuquerque employers was used.

The information is believed to be representative of expected labor market conditions for the upcoming fiscal year. In some areas coverage may not be complete due to staffing, geographic, or labor market limitations. It should especially be noted that this forecast is provided eight to twenty months in advance of actual conditions, and that unforeseen economic decisions and events will undoubtedly affect some of the occupations listed.

A complete listing of shortage and surplus occupations, reasons, and recommendations for on-the-job or classroom training as well as special comments for all 32 New Mexico counties is available from the Research and Statistics Section in a report entitled Annual Occupational Analysis of Labor Supply and Demand - Fiscal Year 1981.

MAJOR SHORTAGE AND SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS

NEW MEXICO BALANCE OF STATE

Shortage	Surplus
Auto Body Repairers	Carpenters
Automobile Mechanics	Cashiers
Carpenters	Clerk Typists
Cooks	Construction Laborers
Diesel Mechanics	Cooks
Electricians	Farm Hands
Electronic Engineers	Forestry Aides
Electronic Technicians	General Clerks
Household Appliance Repairers	Heavy Equipment Operators
Machinists	Janitors
Mining Engineers	Kitchen Helpers
Nurses, LPN	Laborers
Nurses, RN	Nurse Aides
Plumbers	Sales Clerks
Sales Workers	Service Station Attendants
Secretaries and Stenographers	Teacher Aides
Television Repairers	Truck Drivers
Waitresses	
Welders	

BERNALILLO COUNTY

Shortage	Surplus
Accountants	Construction Laborers
Appliance Repairers	General Clerks
Computer Programmers	Service Station Attendants
Data Entry Operators	Teachers
Diesel Mechanics	
Electronic Technicians	
Engineers, Electrical & Civil	
Machinists	
Medical Transcriptionists	
Nurses, LPN	
Nurses, RN	
Secretaries, well qualified	
Sewing Machine Operators	
Typists, well qualified	
Waitresses	

VII

ESTIMATES OF NEW MEXICO CETA ELIGIBLE POPULATION

The data on the following page was provided to each state by the U. S. Department of Labor for estimating the number of persons eligible for enrollment under various Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program guidelines. The primary source of the numbers is the Current Population Survey (CPS) which is conducted each month in a total of 56,000 households in each state. (Shown here are specially prepared preliminary results of the March 1978 CPS survey).

CETA Eligibility Criteria for Titles:

IIB & VII - The person is Economically Disadvantaged and his CETA Labor Force Status is either Unemployed, Underemployed, or In-school.

IID - Person's family received Public Assistance or person is Economically Disadvantaged and been looking for work for 15 or more weeks as of the Survey Week.

VI - Person's family received Public Assistance or person has both been looking for work for 10 or more weeks as of the Survey Week and a CETA Family Income less than or equal to LLSIL.

YETP - The person is 16-21 years of age and his CETA Family Income must be less than 86% of the LLSIL and the person's CETA Labor Force Status is either Unemployed, Underemployed, or In-school.

YCCIP - Person is 16-19 years of age and is Economically Disadvantaged.

Any Listed - Person is eligible for IIB, VII, IID, YETP, YCCIP, SYEP, or VI.

Any Youth - Person is eligible for YETP, YCCIP, or SYEP.

Number Eligible for Title

	IIB, VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	LISTED	YOUTH
TOTAL	123,000	47,000	34,000	11,000	71,000	50,000	147,000	77,000
AGE								
14-19	46,000	12,000	30,000	11,000	58,000	13,000	65,000	65,000
20-21	6,000	3,000	4,000	-	12,000	3,000	12,000	12,000
22-44	49,000	22,000	-	-	-	22,000	49,000	-
45-54	7,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	7,000	-
55+	15,000	7,000	-	-	-	8,000	15,000	-
SEX								
Male	64,000	19,000	22,000	3,000	41,000	20,000	74,000	43,000
Female	58,000	28,000	13,000	8,000	30,000	30,000	73,000	34,000
RACE								
White	40,000	10,000	8,000	4,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	22,000
Minority	83,000	38,000	27,000	7,000	50,000	39,000	97,000	54,000
Hispanic	46,000	17,000	14,000	5,000	31,000	18,000	57,000	34,000
EDUCATION								
9 or less	40,000	18,000	7,000	1,000	25,000	19,000	44,000	25,000
9-11	37,000	13,000	20,000	7,000	29,000	14,000	48,000	34,000
12	31,000	14,000	4,000	3,000	11,000	14,000	34,000	11,000
13-15	12,000	1,000	2,000	-	6,000	2,000	15,000	6,000
16 or more	4,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	4,000	1,000
ECONOMIC STATUS								
Below Poverty	89,000	30,000	27,000	5,000	54,000	31,000	104,000	54,000
Below 70% LLSIL*	114,000	38,000	31,000	6,000	67,000	40,000	131,000	67,000
Below Poverty or 70% LLSIL	114,000	38,000	31,000	6,000	68,000	40,000	131,000	68,000

*LLSIL - lower level standard income level

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED IN NEW MEXICO

Poverty remains a serious and persistent problem in New Mexico. The percentage of New Mexico's population living below the poverty level decreased slightly for the six year period 1969 to 1975 (about 21 percent in 1969 vs. 19 percent in 1975), however, these figures conceal the problem that the number of people in poverty increased by 22,900 or 11 percent. 1/ We know that the aggregate number of individuals living in poverty is large, and it appears based on the increase in poverty during the period 1969 to 1975 (from 200,100 to 223,000) that the measures taken to alleviate this situation have proven insufficient. This problem affects if not directly, certainly indirectly all of us, 2/ pointing to the conclusion that it is in our collective self-interest that we examine carefully our past approaches to this problem. Among the major reasons that poverty persists in New Mexico are: inadequate education and work experience in the labor force; the fact that poverty is greatest among the most dependent age groups (children and elderly); the large number of persons in rural areas; the fact that poverty occurs among those who already encounter the most economic and social discrimination (females and minority groups); the relative high number of low-paying seasonal jobs; and the rapidly increasing cost of living.

PERSONS, FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, NEW MEXICO, 1969 AND 1975

	1975				1969 1/			
		Below Current Poverty Level				Below Current Poverty Level		
			Percent Poor				Percent Poor	
New Mexico	Total Number	Total Number	New Mexico	United States	Total Number	Total Number	New Mexico	United States
Persons	1,152,000	223,000	19.3	11.4	933,089	200,088	21.4	11.6
Families	297,000	46,000	15.5	9.0	242,740	44,906	18.5	10.7
Unrelated Individuals	97,000	27,000	28.1	23.7	60,369	26,552	44.0	37.1

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

1969 Source: Census of Population, 1970, Detailed Characteristics, Final Report, PC(1)-033, Table 207, PC(1)-01, Tables 259 and 260.

1975 Source: 1976 Survey of Income and Education.

1/ The United States experienced a decrease of about 14 percent for that same time period, 1969 to 1975.

2/ "Any group without the means of an economically and socially adequate existence is a burden on the State, not only because of the cost of support, but from what the State loses. These losses arise from the effects of deprivation on health, education, and social adjustment and on ability to use facilities, make free choices in the market, act on one's behalf, and in general, respond to the demands of a complex society."

February 1969, Monthly Labor Review, Changing Attitudes About the Poor, pg. 33.

In 1969 18.5 percent (or 44,900 families) of all New Mexico families were living below the poverty level (as compared to 10.7 percent nationally). This was the eighth highest rate in the nation. In 1975 the percentage of New Mexico families living below the poverty level had declined to 15.5 percent (or 46,000 families) as compared to 9.0 percent nationally. This was an exceptionally high rate, second only to Mississippi. The change from 1969 to 1975 represented an increase of 1,100 families, or over a two percent increase in families living below the poverty level. In contrast, the United States had a decrease of eight percent in families living below the poverty level for the period 1969 to 1975.

In New Mexico in 1969 approximately 53 percent of the population was under 25 years of age. This age group made up 64 percent of the people living below the poverty level. The population under 25 years and 65 years and over comprised 59 percent of the population; they made up 71 percent of the poverty stricken. One out of every four people under 25 years, and 65 years and over were living in poverty in New Mexico in 1969.

Although families headed by female heads comprised only 11 percent of the population (in 1969), these families contained 28 percent of the poverty population. Futhermore, almost one out of every two (48 percent) of all families headed by females were living in poverty, as compared to one out of every seven (15 percent) families with a male head. 3/ Some reasons for the high rate of poverty among families with female heads include: high child care cost and low earning potential which reduces the feasibility of paid employment and in many cases makes it uneconomical. 4/

A detailed breakout of the census is shown for New Mexico and Bernalillo County on page 71. The table on page 71 gives New Mexico and Bernalillo County poverty data by race. On page 72, the poverty status in 1969 by County and Planning District is given. A table giving the number of public assistance cases by district and county can be found on page 73. On page 76 the sources of New Mexico Personal Income for 1977 and 1978 are given. A related measure of economic well being - Per Capita Income - is very low in New Mexico as shown on page 77. A comparison of New Mexico to the surrounding states and the United States is given on page 75.

3/ "Solution to problems related to sex, race, and age discrimination; education; training; employment; health and medical care; the welfare system; housing; child care; and the availability of community resource must be found before a low-income woman can leave a life of poverty behind and take her place in America's economic mainstream ..... The barriers facing women with low incomes or no incomes who attempt to lift themselves out of poverty are manifold. As women they encounter sex discrimination in seeking jobs and training opportunities, as well as sex stereotyping of occupations. If they are members of a minority group, the discrimination is doubled; and it is often multiplied again by language barriers and age. Some poor women lack a high school diploma or GED certificate, which is the first key to opening doors to good jobs. Many women have serious problems with reliable transportation and child care arrangements. Low-income women must cope with frustration of being poor in a country of wealth, and with the psychological barriers that are frequently raised by their own post negative experiences."

Source: Employment and Economic Issues of Low Income Women: Report of a Project, U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Secretary, Women's Bureau, 1978.

4/ Manpower Report of the President, April 1975.

PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, NEW MEXICO AND BERNALILLO COUNTY, BY RACE, 1969

Income Less Than Poverty Level	New Mexico 1/					Bernalillo County 2/				
	All	White	Black	Spanish Surname	American Indian 3/	All	White	Black	Spanish Surname	American Indian 3/
Persons	227,120	181,495	7,556	131,435	37,752	50,664	46,340	2,185	31,847	1,950
Percent of all persons	22.8	20.1	41.9	32.6	53.6	16.3	15.5	34.6	25.9	34.4
Percent 65 years and over	10.9	12.1	7.3	8.5	5.7	9.2	9.7	3.0	6.8	5.2
Families	44,906	37,045	1,416	25,866	6,401	10,124	9,382	399	6,346	326
Percent of all families	18.5	16.4	34.4	29.4	51.8	13.0	12.5	27.4	22.9	28.2
Mean size of family	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.62	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	5.02
Families with female head	12,559	10,210	661	6,926	1,660	3,834	3,447	260	2,202	119
Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	26,539	23,633	973	8,775	1,971	8,173	7,330	401	2,531	386
Percent of all unrelated individuals 14 years & over	44.0	42.2	61.0	58.2	71.5	36.8	35.2	60.2	49.7	67.8
Mean Income (All Families)	$9,193	$9,469	$5,893	$6,899	$5,184	$10,370	$10,482	$7,049	$7,669	$7,575

1/ All tables except American Indian from: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Summary Manpower Indicators for State of New Mexico.
2/ All tables except American Indian from: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Summary Manpower Indicators for Bernalillo County.
3/ Source: Census of the Population, 1970, Final Report PC (2)-1F, American Indians, Tables 9 and 14.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1969 FOR FAMILIES AND PERSONS, BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

	Income less than Poverty Level Families	Percent of all Families	Income less than Poverty Level Persons	Percent of all Persons
Planning District I	5,391	26.7	31,024	32.6
McKinley	2,835	33.7	17,182	40.1
San Juan	2,556	21.7	13,842	26.5
Planning District II	8,734	25.3	42,466	29.0
Colfax	619	20.1	3,005	25.2
Los Alamos	83	2.1	338	2.2
Mora	605	57.3	3,000	64.3
Rio Arriba	1,930	34.3	9,172	36.5
San Miguel	1,808	39.2	8,880	44.8
Santa Fe	2,221	18.2	11,506	22.1
Taos	1,468	35.8	6,565	37.6
District III	13,665	14.9	68,900	18.4
Bernalillo	10,124	13.0	50,664	16.3
Sandoval	1,397	37.5	7,658	43.9
Torrance	436	32.6	2,231	42.2
Valencia	1,708	18.5	8,347	20.9
Planning District IV	3,956	19.5	18,819	24.5
Curry	1,497	15.1	7,436	20.0
De Baca	172	24.5	785	30.8
Guadalupe	404	37.9	2,085	42.2
Harding	99	28.3	409	32.5
Quay	539	19.3	2,508	23.2
Roosevelt	887	21.5	3,992	26.4
Union	358	26.2	1,604	32.9
Planning District V	1,540	15.6	7,809	19.5
Catron	82	14.3	376	17.0
Grant	626	11.9	3,090	14.4
Hidalgo	244	21.7	1,310	27.3
Luna	588	20.5	3,033	26.0
Planning District VI	7,301	20.1	36,228	20.2
Chaves	2,167	20.4	10,986	25.9
Eddy	1,877	17.8	9,826	24.2
Lea	1,636	12.5	7,605	15.4
Lincoln	413	20.7	1,980	26.9
Otero	1,208	12.3	5,831	14.8
Planning District VII	4,319	21.8	21,874	26.2
Dona Ana	3,198	20.5	16,280	24.3
Sierra	467	23.9	2,362	33.0
Socorro	654	29.5	3,232	34.4
NEW MEXICO	44,906	18.5	227,120	22.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC (1)-C33 New Mexico. Table 124.

POVERTY STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN BERNALILLO COUNTY AND NEW MEXICO 1969, BY FAMILY AND AGE GROUP 1/

	New Mexico			Bernalillo County		
		Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level	
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total
All Family Members	933,889	200,088	21.4	288,678	42,270	14.6
Under 25 years	498,025	127,697	25.6	151,335	27,758	18.3
25 - 44 years	226,767	35,386	15.6	73,673	7,982	10.8
45 64 years	159,659	23,430	14.7	50,242	4,317	8.6
65 years and over	49,438	13,575	27.5	13,428	2,213	16.5
Family Heads	242,740	45,114	18.6	77,586	10,136	13.1
Under 25 years	20,207	5,283	26.1	6,623	1,538	23.2
25 - 44 years	110,085	18,707	17.0	36,896	4,850	13.1
45 - 64 years	85,452	12,865	15.1	27,188	2,469	9.1
65 years and over	26,996	8,259	30.6	6,879	1,279	18.6
Other Family Members	691,149	154,974	22.4	211,092	32,134	15.2
0 - 13 years	312,341	84,823	27.2	93,357	18,955	20.3
14 - 17 years	90,975	22,816	25.1	26,931	4,435	16.5
18 - 21 years	48,365	10,770	22.3	15,652	2,090	13.4
22 - 44 years	142,819	20,684	14.5	45,549	3,872	8.5
45 - 64 years	74,207	10,565	14.2	23,054	1,848	8.0
65 years and over	22,442	5,316	23.7	6,549	934	14.3
All Unrelated Individuals	60,369	26,552	44.0	22,218	8,173	36.8
14 - 24 years	11,547	6,833	59.2	5,703	3,257	57.1
25 - 44 years	11,657	2,718	23.3	5,088	916	18.0
45 - 64 years	17,707	5,803	32.8	5,983	1,529	25.6
65 years and over	19,458	11,198	57.5	5,444	2,471	45.4
All Family Members in Families with Male Heads	839,976	150,012	17.9	257,159	27,454	10.7
Family Heads (Male)	216,418	32,524	15.0	68,280	6,299	9.2
All Family Members in Families with Female Heads	93,913	50,076	53.3	31,519	14,816	47.0
Family Heads (Female)	26,322	12,590	47.8	9,306	3,837	41.2

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES BY PLANNING DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND SELECTED PROGRAMS
AUGUST 1979

District and County	Aid to Families with Dependent Children[1/]	Financial Assistance[2/]	Food Stamp Assistance[2/]
NEW MEXICO	17,271	52,606	158,452
District I	2,420	7,408	28,083
McKinley	1,409	4,311	17,430
San Juan	1,011	3,097	10,653
District II	2,976	8,967	27,932
Colfax	182	527	1,296
Los Alamos	10	23	*
Mora	111	328	1,445
Rio Arriba	618	1,877	6,372
San Miguel	690	2,150	5,506
Santa Fe	918	2,771	8,329
Taos	447	1,291	4,984
District III	6,729	19,954	50,243
Bernalillo	5,496	16,207	37,466
Sandoval	467	1,399	6,197
Torrance	94	307	1,420
Valencia	672	2,041	5,160
District IV	1,163	3,696	10,000
Curry	607	2,012	4,721
De Baca	19	67	281
Guadalupe	118	347	1,275
Harding	7	17	119
Quay	142	388	1,098
Roosevelt	216	721	2,066
Union	54	144	440
District V	570	1,775	6,103
Catron	17	47	352
Grant	287	881	2,328
Hidalgo	85	287	889
Luna	181	560	2,534
District VI	2,071	6,558	19,338
Chaves	582	1,782	5,808
Eddy	481	1,551	4,094
Lea	552	1,867	4,660
Lincoln	105	325	816
Otero	351	1,033	3,960
District VII	1,342	4,248	16,753
Dona Ana	994	3,147	12,663
Sierra	106	327	1,125
Socorro	242	774	2,965

* Included in Rio Arriba County

1/ Cases

2/ Persons

3/ Cases/Persons

Source: Department of Human Services, Income Support Division, Monthly Report, August 1979

PERSONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the income of the residents of an area received from business, government, and households. It includes wages and salaries, employer contributions and fringe benefits, self-employed income, rent, royalties, dividends, interest, and governmental transfer payment. Deductions are made for social security and a few other social insurance program contributions. Per capita income is the total personal income divided by the number of residents in the area. It shows the average amount of income going to each person.

New Mexico personal and per capita income data are shown in tables on the next three pages. As shown, the primary income source in New Mexico is government, accounting for more than a quarter of the total. The other major industry source is services, which had slightly more than $1,000,000 in 1978. The high wages paid in mining are reflected in its fourth place ranking among income industries, despite being relatively small in employment size.

New Mexico, as evidenced by previous poverty data, is one of the lowest per capita income states; ranking 43rd in 1979. As shown, the state compares poorly with all the surrounding Western and Rocky Mountain States.

Within the State, there is a large difference in per capita income levels, ranging from over $11,000 in Los Alamos County with a major government scientific laboratory to $3,200 in Mora County, with a lack of industry and jobs. Some of the mining counties such as Lea, Eddy and Grant have above average incomes, as well as government based Santa Fe County and industrialized Bernalillo County.

COMPARISON OF SELECTED STATES 1977 AND 1978
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

	1978	1979	Percent Change 1978 - 1979
NEW MEXICO	$6,505	$7,294	10.5
Wyoming	9,096	9,657	11.2
Colorado	8,001	8,945	10.2
Texas	7,697	8,649	11.7
Arizona	7,374	8,305	12.5
Montana	7,051	7,412	7.2
Oklahoma	6,951	8,226	15.4
Idaho	6,813	7,446	5.3
Utah	6,622	7,185	9.0
Southwest Region	7,473	8,461	12.2
United States	7,810	8,706	11.0

NEW MEXICO PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY
(in millions)

Industry	1978	1977	Percent Increase
Government	$1,643	$1,513	8.6
State & Local	955	870	
Federal, Civilian	481	452	
Federal, Military	207	192	
Services	1,013	877	15.5
Retail Trade	690	605	14.0
Mining	541	464	16.6
Construction	518	435	19.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	499	429	16.3
Manufacturing	431	378	14.0
Wholesale Trade	297	255	16.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	267	224	19.2
Farm	220	160	37.5
Agricultural Services	20	17	17.6
Sub-Total	$6,139	$5,359	14.6
Less: Social Insurance Contributions	-327	-286	
Less: Residence Adjustment	-28	-29	
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	1,055	933	
Plus: Transfer payments	1,133	1,037	
TOTAL	$7,969	$7,014	13.6

Source: New Mexico Progress from U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME, By County

	PER CAPITA INCOME		TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
	1978	1977	1977
	(dollars)		(millions of dollars)
New Mexico	$6,599	$5,859	$6,957
Albuquerque SMSA*	7,405	6,610	2,649
Bernalillo	7,546	6,746	2,541
Catron	3,962	3,592	9
Chaves	6,238	5,418	271
Colfax	6,385	5,434	69
Curry	6,767	5,746	240
De Baca	5,708	5,254	14
Dona Ana	5,675	5,094	430
Eddy	6,372	6,021	277
Grant	6,248	6,115	149
Guadalupe	4,498	3,542	18
Harding	5,529	4,357	5
Hidalgo	6,168	5,990	36
Lea	7,411	6,654	360
Lincoln	5,647	4,985	52
Los Alamos	11,009	10,040	173
Luna	5,934	5,465	79
McKinley	4,867	4,157	227
Mora	3,266	2,872	14
Otero	6,025	5,540	242
Quay	6,224	4,757	52
Rio Arriba	4,675	4,094	113
Roosevelt	6,107	5,137	80
Sandoval	5,206	4,534	108
San Juan	7,067	6,173	412
San Miguel	4,386	3,821	87
Santa Fe	7,247	6,487	409
Sierra	5,406	4,760	42
Socorro	4,986	4,605	47
Taos	4,349	3,961	80
Torrance	4,777	4,297	29
Union	NA	4,596	26
Valencia	5,788	5,111	266

*Includes Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.
Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
NA - not available.
Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Barriers to employment are often interrelated such as lack of suitable job opportunities, inadequate education or experience, poor transportation, failing health, age, sex, lack of child care facilities, and minority group status. It may happen that an individual handicapped in one area has or will subsequently acquire other barriers which further limit his or her opportunities. The unemployed or underemployed poor who possess characteristics defining them as economically disadvantaged are often handicapped in the job market when they compete with non-disadvantaged individuals.

A major barrier to employment of the disadvantaged is the lack of job opportunities. Even though the Civilian Labor Force has increased, the number of jobs has not been sufficient to provide jobs for all who want or need employment. In addition many jobs available to disadvantaged job seekers are low-skill, low-pay, or seasonal and may not contribute enough to an employee's income to enable the family to rise above the poverty level. Agriculture continues to show decreasing numbers of new jobs. Higher living costs make working at low paying, low skilled jobs even more difficult.

The disadvantaged generally have a low educational level. Additional education or training is needed to prepare such individuals for skilled and higher-paying jobs. The number of youths who drop out of school is due in part to an environment which does not stress nor is conducive to schooling. A need to contribute to family income might also be more pressing than the thought of future employability which can block access to skilled jobs later in life.

Health or physical impairment might further disqualify the disadvantaged. This is probably more prevalent among older workers and those in minority groups as medical care may not be available to them. The physically-handicapped are thought to be incapable of performing some jobs and employers may discriminate against them in jobs for which they are fully qualified. State law now requires that all State offices be located in buildings which are accessible to the handicapped. Lack of physical accessibility to buildings may become less of a problem.

Some disadvantaged workers suffer from alcoholism or narcotics addiction which greatly decreases their employability potential. Many of the disadvantaged in the SMSA encounter transportation problems in trying to reach widely dispersed employers.

Age is frequently a handicap. The young enter a labor market where the employer has many applicants and prefers someone with experience. The older worker may find that technological change requires a need for retraining.

Family responsibilities prevent some from working. Child care facilities may be unavailable, inadequate or expensive.

TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS

The current area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this publication was compiled from a number of on-going or special surveys or operational reports by various manpower agencies. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in this publication is given below.

Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. (Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are also counted in employment totals).

Unemployment

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week (the week including the twelfth of the month), who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Monthly unemployment data included in this report are conceptually comparable with those released by the U. S. Department of Labor each month for the nation as a whole; however, they are developed on the basis of a slightly different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 65,000 households throughout the nation. The survey data for New Mexico statewide is usable only on an annual basis. Estimates for unemployment on a monthly basis are made using operational unemployment insurance data and estimates of workers not covered under unemployment insurance. These monthly estimates are adjusted periodically in line with the annual survey results.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Employment

Employed persons comprise 1) all those who worked during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and 2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

In addition to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, estimates are made for agricultural, self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. These are added to adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to determine total persons employment.

These employment figures are then adjusted to a labor area resident - persons - employed total by estimates for dual jobholders and commuters. Estimating procedures for all groups other than nonagricultural wage and salary use, for the most part, non-survey methods. Total employment is adjusted periodically in line with the annual results of the New Mexico portion of the Current Population Survey (CPS) household survey.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Jobs

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are developed on a current basis principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. They are adjusted periodically to correspond with virtually complete count of establishments reporting employment in accordance with unemployment insurance laws.

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the twelfth) and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes incommuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area. All data in this classification has been converted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties, which together make up the Albuquerque SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) labor area.

Economically Disadvantaged

A person who: 1) is a member of a family which receives cash welfare payments under Federal, State, or local welfare programs; 2) is a member of a family which has a total family income, which in relation to family size, does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever is higher, or 3) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made.

LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS FOR NEW MEXICO

Family Size	70 Percent		85 Percent	
	Metro Area	Non-Metro Area	Metro Area	Non-Metro Area
1	$3,340	$3,410	$4,050	$4,140
2	5,470	5,590	6,640	6,790
3	7,510	7,680	9,110	9,320
4	9,270	9,480	11,250	11,510
5	10,940	11,190	13,280	13,580
6	12,970	13,080	15,530	15,880
For each additional family member add	1,850	1,890	2,250	2,300

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$3,790	$3,250
2	5,010	4,280
3	6,230	5,310
4	7,450	6,340
5	8,670	7,370
6	9,890	8,400
For each additional family member add	1,220	1,030

Poverty

The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their: size and composition, sex and age of the family head, number of children under 18 years of age, and farm-nonfarm residence. It was discovered from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

The poverty level is changed every year to reflect changes in consumer price levels.

Lower Living Standard Income Level

The lower living standard income level shall mean that income level (adjusted for selected SMSAs and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1970 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisdiction within the SMSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas. Title VI prime sponsors and program agents which are cities, villages, or towns are also metropolitan areas.

Non-Metropolitan and Rural Areas

Are places with less than 50,000 persons which are outside the SMSAs.

Handicapped

An individual who has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment or condition which would limit work activities or opportunities, or is a disabled veteran.

Personal Income

Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all source. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income", proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

Per Capita Income

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

Fiscal Year

The federal fiscal year 1981 is October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981.

Veteran

A person who served in the active military, naval, or air service and who was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, as shown on Form DD-214 or other official document.

Disabled Veteran

A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration.

Recently Separated Veteran

A veteran whose last date of discharge or release from the Armed Forces occurred within four years of the date of application.

Vietnam Era

The period of time beginning August 5, 1964, and extending through May 7, 1975. (Presidential Proclamation 4373).

Vietnam Era Veteran

A person who: (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam Era and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam Era.

Special Veteran

A Vietnam Era Veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, or the water adjacent thereto, on or after August 5, 1964, and on or before May 7, 1975.

Welfare

A public agency which provides financial assistance, child care and similar services without charge to its participants.